AUCTION SALES.
ELISON & FOSTER.
...t Bankrupt Sale
OF
...SILKS,
...HES, AND JEWELRY
...AT AUCTION,
...y Morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock,
...r Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,
...Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, ...lled Plate Sets, Gold Charms, etc. Also ...ne Heavy Dress Silks, first-class goods in ...e will sell at same time a splendid line of
..., Cloths, Cassimeres, Etc.
...GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
...TION SALE!
...ENSE OPENING SALE
OF
...S & BLOCKS
AT
...UTH LYNNE,
...y positive and peremptory order of
...RS. A. VAIL & SON,
...ll Take Place on the Ground,
...day Afternoon, Aug. 28,
AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.
...Train, free to all, will leave the C., C. & I. ...pot, southwest corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., ..., returning after the sale, which will take ... the NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS ...used only by Elison & Foster.
...LYNNE is but seven miles south of the Court... north line being Sixty-third-st.; Ashland-av. ...land-av. are the east and west boundaries, and ... inside the line of the South Park. Two rail... stations, connect with the city; also an om... fare 5 cents.
...ICAGO SILVER SMELTING WORKS and ... houses are already built; and another Large ... Cooper Shop, to employ from 60 to 80 men), ... contract, and will be commenced immedi... streets are graded and shade trees planted.
...UTH LYNNE
...ust Come Inside the City
...T MOVE OF THE LIMITS, and this will be ...he best opportunity of the season to
...n Lots at Your Own Price,
...d on Very Easy Terms.
...be a bona fide sale, and Real Estate Dealers ...urchase Blocks can do so cheaper than at any
...OF SALE—On lots and on all sums under $1,- ... cash, when papers are delivered; balance, $5 ...on each lot. On blocks and on all sums over ...-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; ...er cent on deferred payments. A deposit of ... lot will be required on the ground. Title ... abstract furnished to each buyer. Informa... of the ground can be obtained on the train,
...VAIL & SON,
129 Dearborn-st., or of
...ON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.
...87 MARKET-ST.
...ay Morning, Aug. 29.
... NEW AND SECOND-HAND
...sehold Furniture
...AT AUCTION.
...ORNING, Aug. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at our ... salesroom, 87 Market-st.
...of unclaimed Baggage belonging to passen... Steamship Line. By order of James War... ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
...ESIDENCE LOTS,
CORNER OF
...ldi and Thirty-first-sts.,
...AT AUCTION,
...Y AFTERNOON, AUG. 29,
... 3 o'clock, on the grounds.
...fronting on Garibaldi-st.
...fronting on Thirty-first-st.
...by 125 feet each to an alley.
...ots are finely located on the above-...eets, west of State-st., in a thickly ...tion of the city, and are valuable ...ce purposes. Title perfect.
... OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in ...wo years, with 8 per cent interest ...of $100 required on each Lot.
... attending the sale can take the ...ars to Thirty-first-st., which is ... minutes' walk from the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
...EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
...ENDID SALE!
...SDAY, Aug. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
... Goods, Notions,
... Caps, Underwear, Cutlery, ...er-Plated Goods, &c.
...ractive line of Cassimeres, Sati... &c. Extensive line of Men's and ...oolen and Cotton Hosiery. Bal... Quilts, Fancy Overshirts, &c., ...and Rag Carpets, at 11 o'clock, ...only.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
... Catalogue Sale
OF
...Shoes & Slippers,
...ESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
...O. P. GORE & CO.,
... & 70 WABASH-AV.
...mber of the best manufactures ...y will be represented in this ...ng that of the CELEBRATED ...OOT, in MEN'S, BOYS', and ...hese goods are FULLY WAR...
...AUCTION.
...outh Side Saturday's Sale of
...hold Furniture!
... Chamber Sets, ...isteads, ...ges, Easy Chairs, ... Tables, Whatnots, ..., Wardrobes, Mirrors, ... Crockery & Glassware, ...en and Top Buggies, ... Single Harness,
...DAY, Aug. 31, at 9 o'clock.
...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...OOD & WILLIAMS,
...ction House, 63 South Canal-st.
...Y NEXT, at 9:30 a. m., we will sell at ...econd-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mat... Desks, Cooking Stoves, Marble-top ...hamber Sets, and four elegant Par... Easy Chairs; all of which will be ...serve.
...OOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.
...UCATIONAL.
...M SEMINARY,
... BARNES, Principal,
...MICHIGAN-AV.
...d German Day School for Girls and ... Barnes is assisted by a full corps ... The school has been in success... years, and will reopen Sept. 8. ... to Principal, 254 Michigan-av.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1873. NUMBER 4.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY SIX DAYS

MORE in which "we sell" our Goods

TEN PER CENT

DISCOUNT.

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. Our NEW GOODS for the coming season are being received.

ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

REAL ESTATE.

LARGE LAND SALE

OF JOHN SIDELL,

In Vermillion County, Ill.

Persons desirous of attending this sale can purchase tickets to Danville and return at $6 each. Trains leave depot corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., Chicago, TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 5 o'clock, and arrangements have been made for conveying all visitors from Danville to the land. JOHN SIDELL.

FOR SALE.

150 by 208 feet, southwest corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., with improvements, renting for $6,000 per annum. An improved farm, worth $20,000 to $30,000, will be taken in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. of Monroe and LaSalle.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AT

WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.

HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale Booksellers,
136 State-st., Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,

Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., and does PRINTING, of all kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialities.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Every 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 63 Lake-st., Chicago.

VAN'S

Ranges, Broilers, &c.

No. 36 STATE-ST.

S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

FOR SALE.

BLANK BOOKS

And Memorandum Books,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BARLEY MALT,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN W. RUMSEY, Grain Broker,

156 Washington-st., Room 30.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

1,000

OFFICE DESKS,

Tables, Book Cases, Chairs, &c., which we WARRANT to be BETTER and CHEAPER than can be found on the Continent for the money. All manufactured by

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

Cor. Monroe and State-sts., 166 to 170 State.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

Allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE Business.

WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FOR SCHOOL SITES.

Proposals will be received at the Board of Education, Room 24, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., till Monday, Sept. 1, at 12 m., for a school site not less than 150 feet front, near the corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts., and also a school site of the same size near the corner of Milwaukee and Wabansia-avs.

S. JOHNSTON,
Clerk Board of Education.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,
197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

The Weed Again Victorious.

Cable Dispatches received at Hartford, Conn., at 3:40 p. m., the 18th inst., say: The Weed Sewing Machine, Geo. A. Fairfield, as co-operator, heads the awards to Sewing Machines given at the Vienna Exposition.
Northwestern Office, 153 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Union Lith. Co.,

1, 3, 5, 7, & 9 Michigan-av.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness.

LOUIS NELKE,
Superintendent.

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.

Further Particulars of the Steamboat Disaster on the Missisippi.

Statements of the Captain and Several of the Passengers.

A Train Wrecked on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Four Persons Killed and Fifteen or Twenty Injured.

Belfast, Me., Visited by a Destructive Fire.

One Hundred and Thirty Buildings Burned---Estimated Loss, $500,000.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—The steamer Julia arrived here about 11 o'clock to-day, bringing most of the surviors of the ill-fated George Wolf, among them Capt. Harry S. Carter, her commander, who was considerably bruised about the head, and left leg badly bruised. Capt. Carter states that a short time before the explosion he had gone to his room to take a nap, leaving the Mate on watch, and the first thing he knew of the accident he felt himself lifted into the air with a severe shock, and fell with the debris on the lower deck. As soon as he could extricate himself, he glanced around and saw that the forward part of the cabin and texas been blown away aft to the boilers, and that some timbers had taken fire. His first thought was to extinguish the flames, which, with the aid of a few others, and a heavy rain that was falling at the time, he soon succeeded in doing. In the meantime, those who had been but slightly injured, seeing that the wreck had drifted near the shore, jumped out with a head-line and made her fast, when it was found that the boat had been but little injured, except as already stated. As soon as the fire was extinguished. Everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers. The Captain states that he had only ten or twelve cabin passengers, only one of whom was lost, Mr. Nelson, a piano-tuner from New York, aged about 60.

Owing to the condition of Capt. Wider, clerk, who was severely burned about the chest and throat, it was impossible to obtain a list of passengers from him, as the books were lost. Miss Rebecca Cohn, of Jefferson, Texas, who was accompanied by her cousin, W. Solomonsky, of Paris, states that she was on the forward guard of the boat, and, owing to the severity of the storm which was raging, remarked, "Let's go into the cabin," and, just as she rose, the explosion occurred, and she was blown into the river. Seeing a man near her, she grasped him by the neck, and he told her to catch his left arm, or she would drown both, which she did, and soon after a spar came floating by, which they seized and held to it, floating down the river for a long distance, until the barber of the boat came to their assistance with a pole, which her preserver caught, and still holding on to the spar they were safely landed on the shore. Miss Cohn was considerably bruised. She could not learn the name of the man who saved her, but he was one of a party of four belonging to the Trans-Atlantic Circus.

Passengers speak in the highest terms of the officers, especially of Capt. Carter and the Steward. Notwithstanding that the former was severely injured, he was most active in the work of relieving others, and extinguishing the fire.

The following is a list of the lost, as far as ascertained:

Peter Helper, second engineer; Mr. Nelson, New York; Dawson, wife and two children, Shreveport; J. H. White, of Michigan, belonging to the Trans-Atlantic Circus, and seven colored rousters, four of whom were found and buried.

The following are wounded, and all reside in St. Louis except when otherwise stated:

Capt. Carter, John H. Wider, clerk, severely head and chest; James Donaho, pilot, left leg badly sprained; James Conshan, bruised about the head; Cole Boren, pilot, slightly, head and body; John Coarson, engineer, right shoulder sprained; McCarthy, barkeeper, slightly bruised and scalded; Hiram Mahaffey, Steward, slightly; James Smith, third cook, left arm and foot scalded; Mrs. Frisbee, Shreveport, cut in right side; her daughter, Lena, ankle sprained.

The following are unhurt: Mrs. Freeman and two children, Alabama; Miss Tiles, Shreveport; Mr. Ober, St. Charles, Mo.; F. S. Ellis and lady, L. J. Bowen, Joe Moore, Charlie Freehouse, M. L. Baumagan, Ira Carter, Ed Hogan, M. B. Williams, M. L. Saville, Sig. Jackson, Eliza Thomas.

The following colored rousters: Willis Wood, Frank Thorpe, James Dawson, George Harper, James Jones, Bill Burgett, Ben Banks, Charles Shryrus, Alex. Julian, and John Couslins, white fireman.

The following colored rousters are in the hospital at Helena, badly hurt: Billy Burton, Nashville; Robert Hansby, St. Louis; Perry Reedy, Bowling Green, Ky.; Isaac Simpson, New Orleans.

George Chattman (colored), New Orleans, was blown overboard and drowned.

The engineer states that Helpler, the engineer on duty, was one of the most reliable and competent men he ever saw, and can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The last seen Helpler was by the carpenter, who saw him try the gauge, and, just as he put down the stick, the explosion occurred.

Persons on shore who saw the explosion state that bodies and fragments of timber were blown sixty feet in the air.

Captain Carter and survivors speak in warm terms of assistance rendered by officers of the the Cheek and Allen in relieving their wants. Second Clerk Ed Black and Mate Henry Bush, and the Steward were left in charge of the wreck. The others left for St Louis on the Julia.

Disaster on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLAIRE, O., Aug. 24.—A terrible accident occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Cameron, W. Va., this forenoon, caused by the spreading of the track and supposed splitting of the forward car. Some ten or twelve of the wounded are here now awaiting the dressing of their wounds, three or four of whom will die. The whole number injured will amount to at least thirty. Impossible to obtaim any more at present.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 24.—An accident occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-day, four miles west of Cameron, by which three or four German emigrants were fatally injured, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The accident was caused by the spreading of the track, which threw the tender, express car, and one passenger down an embankment and all the coaches off the track. The coach that went over the bank some fifteen or twenty feet contained some seventy or eighty men, women, and children. The car turned bottom upwards, the trucks with it. Some of the emigrants became enraged, thinking the conductor and engineer were trying to kill them, and set upon the officers of the train with stones, and they had to flee for their lives. In an hour or two after the accident occurred the express train, which was an hour and a half late, came up, and its officers, directed by Capt. Devies, who was a passenger, rendered all necessary attention to the wounded. Capt. M. H. Harrison, Assistant Master-Machinist, was also on the train, and rendered valuable assistance. A couple of surgeons were sent from Cameron, and as soon as the track was cleared the unlucky emigrants were sent to Bellaire, where every comfort was supplied them. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

Destructive Fire at Belfast, Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 24.—A most destructive fire broke out at 2 o'clock to-day, the weather being dry and a strong gale blowing from the north. It commenced in Dennett's sail-loft, north of R. Silby Bro.'s wharf, spread with fearful rapidity along the wharves as far as Carter's ship-yard and the marine railway, crossing Union street, and extended to Hill street, consuming all the buildings in its southern course as far as the house of E. K. Boyle, on Hill street, where the fire was stayed. Over 125 buildings were destroyed, mostly of wood. The whole loss, as near as can be stated to-night, is nearly $500,000. With a single exception, all the prominent wharf buildings are burnt. Among the principal buildings destroyed are the stores of R. Silby & Son, Pitcher & Gorham, Frederick & Co., W. B. Swan & Co., Daniel Lane, Belfast Foundry, Pitcher & Sons, five houses, Carter & Co.'s ship-yard, with one or more vessels on the stocks, Cooper's lumber-yard, Mathews & Co.'s sash and blind factory, C. R. Thomb's sail-loft, D. W. Dyer & Co.'s marine railway, on High street. The valuable house of James Gilmore, the Josiah Farrar House, Frothingham House and houses of E. W. Stephenson D. W, Dyer, Asa Faunce, and E. K. Boyle were destroyed. At least 130 families are rendered homeless. A large number of persons removed the furniture.

Damage to Vessel Property in the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A Wilmington, Del., dispatch states that the damage to vessels and canal barges in the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal includes eleven schooners and eighteen barges hopelessly wrecked, while twenty-eight schooners and thirty-seven barges, two tugs, and one propeller steamer are stranded, most of them more or less injured. One vessel lies 400 yards from the canal. All crafts east of St. George's escaped serious injuries. The canal authorities hope to get them out in two weeks. Those at St. George may be released in a month. Many of the schooners and most of the barges are loaded with coal.

Stores Burned at Eaton, Ohio—Loss, $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The *Gazette* special from Richmond, Ind., says a fire at Eaton, Ohio, this morning, destroyed one of the principal corners. Several houses adjoining, on two streets, were badly damaged. A steamer was sent from Richmond, Ind., to their assistance. Loss estimated at $40,000 to $60,000. No more particulars received to this hour.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Speech of the Hon. George E. Pugh a Hamilton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—At a large meeting of the People's party at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, ex-Senator George E. Pugh was greeted with great enthusiasm. He said he had often from that same spot addressed the Democrats of Butler County, extending over a period of nearly thirty years. He no longer stood before them as a champion of the Democratic party, but he was still a staunch advocate of the true Democracy. The object he aimed at, and which he believed would be attained by securing the success of the new party, was a return to the principles of government enunciated by Jefferson in his inaugural address of March 4, 1801, and in order that those principles may have due course and be glorified, as thorough a correction as possible of all of the abuses of public administration was demanded. He had lived long enough to know how desirable it was to ignore party names. It mattered little whether a man called himself a Democrat or a Republican. The great question was, whether he was a true citizen and patriot who would honestly carry out the principles and practice of Thomas Jefferson. Vallandigham had the good sense and wise discrimination to accept the issues of the times, but the party-demagogues of the State were too blind and narrow-minded to accept his teachings. He had kept in the Democratic party just as long as it had any life or spirit in it; but now, that the party was dead, new issues had arisen which they did not perceive, and new conditions which they were not equal to. A new party was needed and it had appeared. The people demanded reform in the administration of the public services. They demanded reform in the Federal, State, county, city, and township Governments, and the Peoples' party would stand shoulder to shoulder in support of good government and honest administration. The overgrown power of the Federal Government must be circumscribed. The new party had adopted a good platform. The so-called Democratic party had adopted one that was hollow, vapid, and weak. The only good thing in it had been taken from the People's party platform. They were not sure of success just now, but success was sure to come, for the principles they contended for were those on which only a free, independent, and prosperous nation could rest. Mr. Pugh concluded his address by reciting from the Psalms: "Those who sow in tears shall reap in joy. Going forth, they shall walk and weep, scattering the seed; but returning, they shall come with joy, and bring their sheaves with them."

Mr. Henry B. Eckelman, a prominent German politician of Cincinnati, has resigned his place as Vice-President of the Republican County Executive Committee, in a letter in which he says that, though a member of the Republican party from its birth, he is "no longer willing to belong to an organization controlled entirely by rings formed for selfish purposes."

DUBUQUE.

Accidentally Shot—German Festivties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 24.—Last night about 9 o'clock a young man of the name of Ed Pusby accidentally shot himself at Marvin Station, on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. He had just returned from a hunting-expedition, and was getting out of the wagon when the gun went off, the charge taking effect in the region of the heart, killing him instantly.

The Schutzenverein excursion from Clinton, Lyons, and Bellevue arrived here at 10:15 this morning. A committee of the Dubuque society received the excursionists, and escorted them to the Dubuque Gardens, where the day was spent in merry-making. In the afternoon about twenty sharpshooters had prize-shooting at the Dubuque Society's Club-House. The first prize was won by Joe Wittmer, the second by M. Blumenauer, the third by Mr. Eschen, and the fourth by Mr. Hinderson, all Dubuquers, except the last named, who is from Lyons.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—The Hon. John W. Carey, President of the Wisconsin State Railway Company, states that that corporation has tendered Governor Washburn a bond of $125,000, liquidated damages that they will construct the Chippewa Valley Railroad, St. Croix & Superior Railroad, and Monroe Extension, for the St. Croix land-grant, in case it shall be confirmed to the State. The Company had before offered a penal bond of $300,000 to hold the State harmless by reason of the failure, and now offers a bond of liquidated damages as required by the Governor, which is equal to confession of judgment by the signers of the bond that they will pay the amount of money into the treasury in case the Company fails to build the road, whether the State gets the land-grant or not.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—A report prevails here that Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, will be made the Managing Director of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and that the interests of these two roads are to be consolidatd.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis Railroad, Chief Engineer Jackson, is locating the line permanently between Thorntown and the county seat, of Grant County. He has already staked out twenty miles of the road for continuation. Five hundred men are employed upon this work, and will have the road graded to the county-line between Boone and Clinton by the 1st of October.

Religious Matters in Germany

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Berlin letter to the London *Times* says the Bishop of Posen, having declined to defend himself against the charge of conferring a living without Government sanction, will be fined between 200 and 1,000 thalers, his absence being taken for admission of guilt.

LEIPSIC, Aug. 13.—The seventh German-Protestant Assembly was opened this morning, in the hall of the University. Among those present were Pastors Richter and Thomas, of Berlin; Mr. Freelwell, representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in London, and delegates from Chicago and New York. Prof. Roebager presided. After a long debate, a resolution containing five propositions was adopted, recognizing the necessity for the introduction of obligatory civil marriage.

A committee was appointed to take proper steps for giving effect to this resolution.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The proposition for a change in the District Government meets with considerable favor by the local press. It is believed that the change would commend itself to the great body of the property-holders and substantial citizens of the District. The recklessness, ignorance, and irresponsibility of the Legislature have become an object of some concern to the sober and self-respecting people of the District. It is urged that, after all, local representation here is a fiction, inasmuch as the Legislature itself is a mere creation of Federal authority. It is argued that, under the proposed system, life and property would receive better protection and the law be more effectually enforced. Pending the discussion of this question, the local politicians are commencing their arrangements for the fall election to the Legislature, which it seems quite probable Congress may abolish.

THE WINNEBAGOES.

The Interior Department has information that force will be necessary to remove the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to the reservation assigned them in Kansas. If they refuse to go, it is understood that troops will be ordered from Fort Snelling to compel their departure.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

There is much complaint among officers having business before the Mexican Claims Commission that that Commission have failed to elect an umpire. It is not many months since the death of Mr. Lieber, but the Commission might have elected an umpire. A good many claimants have been put to great additional expense by reason of this unjust delay.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The heads of many of the bureaus in the different Departments have been instructed by the Secretaries to make up their annual reports with the least possible delay, in order that the heads of Departments may have them before them for their consideration.

BACK-PAY FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

It is stated that Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor, and three clerks from the Treasury and one from the War Department, recently made a trip to California and Oregon to compare the rolls on file in the Department with the retained rolls of the officers, as a preliminary to paying the employes in charge of certain engineers the amount due them under the act of Congress making eight hours a day's labor; that the amount paid on the rolls was $235.94, while the actual cost to the United States of the excursion taken by these gentlemen was exactly $1,100.40 each, or $4,401.60 altogether.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BEER LAW.

The law of Massachusetts which practically forbids the manufacture of beer and liquors in that State, is likely to have a serious effect on the revenues of the government. A recent estimate shows that the Internal Revenue Bureau receives from spirits and tobacco about $190,000,000 a year, while the Customs receipts from the same source increase the contribution from these two articles to at least two-fifths of the whole National revenue.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Considerable interest is manifested in naval circles here to know the verdict of the court-martial in the case of Bogart, recently tried at San Francisco. It will be remembered he was the Paymaster's clerk in Brooklyn who was charged with being instrumental in instituting the investigation against Secretary Robeson concerning the Secor claims. Bogart was pursued to California and arrested. He has been long imprisoned on board a ship in the harbor, and, although the court-martial adjourned two months ago, since which time the sentence has been here, the decision has not yet been promulgated.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

The Government officials claim that the recent publications attacking the Government counsel in the Credit Mobilier suits can be directly traced to some of the leading defendants in the suits.

THE SCIENTISTS.

Papers Read Before the Portland Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—At the session of the Science Convention last night three papers were read, as follows: On the Geological Study of Niagara and the Lower Helderberg Group of Books in the United States and Canada, by Prof. James Hall, State Geologist of New York. This paper was quite important, and threw a vast deal of light on a long disputed question.

Dr. Sterry Hunt read a paper on the breaks in the American palozoic rocks.

The last paper read was Colvert's supposed relic of man in the miocenes of the Dardanelles, by George Washburne, communicated by C. H. Hitchcock.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—To-day has been excessively warm here, the warmest of the month, so far. The cholera has died out entirely, and the Board of Health will make official announcement thereof to the City Council to-morrow evening.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—The cholera rather increases than abates. Fifty-four deaths have taken place in the Cholera Hospital alone since July 24. The deaths in the town and suburbs this month are about 300, nearly half of the total number of cases having resulted fatally.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Judge Thomas A. R. Nelson, Judge of the Supreme Court, died at his residence here, at 6 o'clock this morning, of cholera, after an illness of two days.

The St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company's Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Wm. J. Lewis, President of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, has issued an address to the policy-holders of that company, in which he says the new directory will proceed at once to ascertain the condition of the company in detail, to determine its wants, to rectify what errors may have been committed, to institute an economical administration of its business, and in all things to place its affairs in plain showing before all the parties interested.

Political Appointments Recalled.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Senator Morton and Gov. Noyes returned to the city from Athens, this morning. Mr. Morton is suffering from considerable hoarseness, incident to his effort yesterday, and in consequence has recalled his appointments at Dayton, Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo.

The Indianapolis Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Exposition building was completed yesterday. The reception of articles opens to-morrow. The prospects are flattering in all departments.

Personal.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 24.—Col. Frank A. Burr, proprietor of the *Daily Standard*, had an apoplectic attack yesterday. Though considerably improved, his condition is yet very critical.

Storm at the East.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 24.—A heavy northeasterly gale has been raging here since this morning. Much damage will probably be done to property on land and shipping.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamships City of Chester, Batavia, and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

Death from Sunstroke.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—A gardener named Hugh Harvey, 2 miles north of the city, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon. He was found unconscious, and died on being taken to the house.

CRIME.

Accounts of the Ku-Klux Terrorism in Central Kentucky.

Yesterday's Record of Criminal Transactions.

Ku-Klux Horrors in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—The *Courier-Journa* to-morrow morning will publish another long letter from its special correspondent sent into the Ku-Klux counties to investigate the outrages. The correspondent gives a list of 86 outrages committed in Henry, Owen, and Franklin Counties since 1870, varying from simple warnings to property-holders not to employ negroes, through arsons, rapes, whippings, pillages and murders. Gov. Leslie, some weeks since, offered $500 each for the apprehension of the Ku-Klux concerned in the murder of the negro Wilson, on the Knox Brown plantation, but since the proclamation several outrages have been committed. The outlaws laugh at all attempts to secure conviction. When one is arrested, he easily proves an alibi by other members of the gang. The correspondent believes the whole number of organized Ku-Klux in those three counties does not exceed one hundred, who have a regular place of meeting and plans of operation. The letter concludes as follows: "One and all agree that soldiers, State or Federal, can accomplish the dispersal and utter annihilation of the Klan in short order. Can we get at them? We have furnished evidence time and again that the civil law is a dead letter in this case. Why should any one longer doubt it? I have attempted to furnish a chronological list of the Ku-Klux villainies. That they have committed twice as many as the time and means at hand have enabled me to gather, I have no doubt. I know of a dozen murders, as many rapes, several hundred attempted murders, and whippings and beatings, and driving from their homes of thousands of our best citizens. If these cases do not call for extraordinary measures, what in the name of truth and justice ever will? The people of Owen and Henry counties are earnest in their appeal. They even protest that Governor Leslie is tardy in coming to their relief. While he has thus far done all that any officer in his place could do, still His Excellency is magnanimous to overlook the nervous upbraidings of men whose wives and children are at the mercy of cutthroats, and he must institute other measures, law or no law."

The *Courier Journal*, in a double-leaded editorial commenting on the latter, calls for prompt and decisive action to rid the State of a band of midnight assassins and banditti who have almost complete control over the whole section of country around the State capital. The same paper has advocated the formation of a body of armed police, who may be sent to the district and remain until the discovery and arrest of every member of the gang has been effected.

Missed His Mark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—This evening a man named Kahlow was chased by a saloon-keeper for pay for beer he had drank, and while on Chestnut street bridge he turned and shot at his pursuer. Kahlow escaped, but will be arrested to-day, as it will be impossible to leave the place before a warrant can be sworn.

The Kessler Lynching Case in Calloway County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Sheriff Law, of Calloway County, who was so seriously wounded by the mob that lynched Peter Kessler, died yesterday afternoon. He was unable to make any statement previous to his death, regarding the lynching, or who were to his knowledge engaged in it. Attorney-General Ewing is still investigating the affair, but nothing has yet transpired respecting the matter.

Rape and Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—The body of Caroline Lee, supposed to have been ravished and killed by George Mangram, last week, was disinterred to-day, and examined by physicians. It was discovered to be frightfully mangled, with deep prints of finger-nails on the thighs, and every evidence of ravishment. Mangram will be before the court to-morrow. The relations of the woman wanted to kill him at once.

Severely Beaten.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Jerry Collins, an old citizen residing near Winchester cemetery, was beaten by some unknown person so badly last night while going home that his life is despaired of.

Cut With a Razor.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 24.—A. T. Tucker, Mate of the Idlewild, was fearfully cut with a razor by a negro, Wm. Thompson, this morning. Tucker had discharged the negro for sleeping during the night.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Recent Decision in St. Louis Declaring the License Ordinance Unconstitutional—What is Thought of it by the Lawyers and Parties Directly Interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The social evil question, lately brought to the surface by the action of the Rev. Dr. Elliott, is the theme of general discussion here. The decision of Judge Colvin declaring the law which granted the City Council permission to regulate the evil unconstitutional is severely commented on by some of the best lawyers in the city. Judge Colvin uses the following language: "The City Council attaches too great and robust a meaning to the words to regulate. There are various ways by which effect might be given to these words of the grant, in a manner not inconsistent with the State law. They say that the Judge herein acknowledges the right to regulate, and they ask why, if this is so, he discusses the constitutionality of the law. They say, further, that 'it is a grave matter to declare a law passed by the State Legislature unconstitutional in a doubtful case. The leaning is all toward constitutionality. Where the Supreme Court of the State fears to treat it becomes a City Court to go slowly after having decided a question which, if he is correct, would invalidate the charter and dispose of the whole matter.'" He proceeds to show that the main question after all is as to the grant "to regulate" contained in the charter. Another inference from the decision is that cities cannot be granted any privileges not contained in the general law. It is further suggested to the Judge that a constitution is rather a limit of power than a grant of power, and that a State Legislature is in its sphere as omnipotent as the Parliament of England.

The lawyers who discuss the case also regard the elaboration upon the Bench of the moral features of the case as untimely, misplaced, and not in consonance with the spirit of American institutions. The decision is regarded as a whole as confused and unworthy to be the finale of so grave a case. The reporters have been interviewing the landladies to find out what they intend to do in the premises. But two are directly involved in the suit, and they have the best known houses in the city. In regard to their going back on the city for the money they had been obliged to pay under the ordinance of regulation, Miss Clark said it would depend entirely upon the decision of the Supreme Court. If that decision were adverse, the best thing they could do would be to ask the city to give them back their dues. The money was paid in good faith, and having complied with the law, they were to be fined and imprisoned if they declined to pay the sums in which they were holden. The case could be kept in the Supreme Court a year or two, and in the meantime they should go on as usual. It would cost them a good deal, but they could find the means to pay their lawyers' fees. She said, moreover, that, although she did not like the law at first, she regarded it with favor now. There was much less assignation than formerly. Wives of the most respectable men in the city used to come to her house on Fifteenth street. That kind of business has almost entirely ceased.

It may be said here that this point is a good one for the law if it can be sustained. In regard to her habitual male visitors, she stated that the black cloth was occasionally represented at her house by clergymen of the Catholic and Protestant denominations.

The views expressed by Miss Clark are doubtless those of a large majority of the keepers of houses of ill-fame in St. Louis.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

The Commissioners at Springfield Said to Have Fixed the Passenger Rate at Three Cents Per Mile on First-Class Roads—The T., W. & W. Freight Reduction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been engaged lately on the subject of a schedule for passenger tariffs, and it is understood that it is complete for first-class roads, it is believed such as the C., B. & Q., Chicago & Alton, Toledo, Wabash & Western, C., R. I. & P. Roads, and the rate allowed will be 3 cents a mile, though the act has not yet been made public.

The dispatch in Saturday's TRIBUNE concerning the reduction of rates established on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad should have read from New York to Springfield. The rate to New York has not been changed.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.12	71	80	S., gentle	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.06	85	57	S., fresh	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.98	91	36	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.96	90	41	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.97	80	70	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.97	79	74	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 92.
Minimum thermometer, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	30.04	58	E., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.12	61	S., fresh.	.01	Fair.
Chicago	29.97	79	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.06	79	S. E., light.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.01	69	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Davenport	29.96	84	S., light.	....	Fair.
Detroit	30.02	66	S. E., light.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.94	82	S., light.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	80	Calm.	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.91	78	E., light.	....	Fair.
Toledo	30.00	71	S. E., gentle.	....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—For the New England and Middle States, continued low temperature, light to fresh northeasterly to northwesterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the lake region, less pressure, light easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. Temperature rising slightly in the Lower Lake region, and possibly light rain in the Upper Lake region. For the Ohio Valley and thence westward to the Territories and southward to Tennessee, high temperature and clear or cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather with areas of light rain on the coast.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 24, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cincinnati	11 ft. 4 in.		
Davenport	2 ft. 4 in.		1 in.
Keokuk	2 ft.		
Louisville	5 ft. 11 in.	5 in.	
Memphis	7 ft. 1 in.		3 in.
Nashville	2 ft.		
*New Orleans	12 ft. 7 in.		4 in.
Omaha	6 ft.		4 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 6 in.		7 in.
St. Louis	9 ft. 10 in.		2 in.
St. Paul	4 ft. 1 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

SALT LAKE.

The Young Divorce-Suit—Thunder-Storms.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 24.—Judges Tilford and Smith, counsel for Mrs. Ann Eliza Young in the divorce case, publish a long card in reply to the Rev. Stratton, charging him with interfering in the case and attempting to compromise with Brigham without their knowledge, and intimating that he received pay therefor. He is charged with lying when he asserts that they had defamed her character. The card is spicy and strong. It closes with stating that Mrs. Young's case is not lost. They believe she will ultimately triumph. They will appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court, and will not trifle longer with Mr. Stratton. The case is to be pushed ahead, and causes a good deal of talk.

A German emigrant lost both arms on getting on board a western-bound train at Laramie on Friday evening.

John Bingham, Minister to Japan, was here to-day, well.

There have been more thunder-storms and rain the past week than ever experienced in th[illegible] same time by the oldest inhabitants. It is r[illegible]ing again to-night.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The [illegible] Tribune.

BEL[illegible], O., Aug. 24.—John H. Heaton, prominent [illegible] editor of the St. Clairsville *Gazette* and *Citizen*, died last night of congestion of the [illegible].

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Rev. John Todd, D. D., long a pastor of the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield, and author of "The Student's Manual" and numerous other books for the young, died, this morning, in his 73d year.

Ready Wit.

There is a good story told of H. J. Byron, the English dramatist, which serves to illustrate the readiness of his wit. He was invited on one occasion to the house of F. C. Burnand, also a playwright, to participate in some charades, to be given for the entertainment of a large number of fashionable people. Byron was announced as third on the programme, but when the first act was over it was discovered that he had as yet made no preparation for his part of the show. Therefore Burnand went to him and said, "Come, Byron, hurry and arrange something; we will be ready for you in a few minutes." Byron started out of the room to "look something up." He proceed to the nursery, where he found a child's rocking-horse made of pine wood, or, as the English call it, deal. This he ordered to be taken down stairs, and placed on the stage, immediately behind the curtain, as the second piece was already over. When the curtain was rung up, there he was standing beside the horse in an attitude that would have done credit to a circus-master. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, pointing to the horse, "this represents one of the islands in the Greek archipelago, *Del-os.*" Then the curtain came down and the audience "convulsed." But this was not all, the curtain went up again, and Byron, stepping forward, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, another island in the Greek archipelago, *Sam-os.*" As an example of unpremeditated wit this would be hard to beat.

The Champion Bug-Eater.

In these dull dog-days the young folks adopt many means of whiling away the hours. The latest here is an artificial spider, attached to an India rubber string. The mode is to slip up behind one and suspend it before the face. Of course it has a very startling and satisfactory effect, and a good laugh is had at the expense of the duped party. A few days ago a very practical fellow got hold of a genuine bug, attached it to a string, and suspended it before a young man. The latter, to show his familiarity with the trick, and that he couldn't be frightened, grabbed it with his mouth. He is now known as the champion bug-eater.—*Enterprise (Miss.) Courier.*

Improved Medium of Artificial Light for the Eyes.

The painful effect of some of the most usual kinds of artificial light upon the eye is well known, even to many whose natural vision is quite unimpaired. This is attributed by recent investigators to the great proportion of really non-luminous rays, or rays of mere caloric bearing no illumination, which it contains. It is claimed to be demonstrated, by accurate analysis, that in sunlight there are 50 per cent of such rays, in gaslight nearly 90, in electric light 80, and in kerosene light as many as 94. Without vouching for the entire correctness of these figures, the announcement lately made is worth repeating, namely: that a German chemist named Londsberg professes to have discovered that by passing any kind of artificial light through a thin layer of alum or mica these caloric rays are absorbed, while the illuminating power of the true light-rays is undiminished and becomes exceedingly mild and pleasant to the eye.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Officer James Libby discovered and extinguished, on Sunday afternoon, a fire in the rear of No. 129 South Canal street.

The first annual picnic of Harmonia Lodge, No. 221, I. O. of O. F., will take place at Silver Leaf Grove this afternoon. All brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Fifty vessels loaded with lumber were lying in the river in the rear of the Lumbermen's Exchange, between Wells and Lake streets, yesterday evening.

A man named Albert Knoeth, whilst at work on a new building, 1318 State street, fell from the third floor, a distance of about 30 feet, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal.

As is usual during a spell of succesively hot weather, several cases of sudden death are reported. The use of stimulants by persons troubled with weakness of the heart should just now be totally abandoned.

Thomas Kilborn, while on his way home drunk on Saturday night, fell off the sidewalk opposite 261 West Indiana street, landing on his nose, which organ was, by the accident, completely mashed and spread over the middle of his face. He was taken to his home by Officer Laughlin.

Two boys, named respectively John McCarty and John Gleason, were drowned yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, while bathing at the foot of Erie street. The bodies were recovered and removed to their homes, at Nos. 164 and 128 Augusta street.

A little girl named Louisa Lagonier, 14 years of age, living at 47 South Canal street, while passing A. Zeller's store, 24 West Washington street, at half-past 1 yesterday afternoon, was attacked by Zeller's dog, which was mad at the time, and seriously bitten on the arm. The dog was subsequently shot by Officer Hooley.

The alarm from Box 273, at about 12:30 yesterday p. m., was caused by a fire breaking out in No. 96 West Lake street, owned and occupied by William Kerr, as a lime-house. About $1,000 damages was done here, while in No. 98, occupied by Cutler & Hughes, as a lightning-rod establishment, about $200 damage was done. The amount of insurance in either case is unknown.

A Polish laboring man named Frank Miller, 31 years of age, living at No. 26 Augusta street, went home on Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, but, notwithstanding his wife's requesting him once or twice to enter his house, he stayed out, sitting down by the door. At 2 o'clock the wife awoke and found her husband still absent, when she went outside and found him lying dead.

Advice was received by the police yesterday, from Richmond, Ind., that a horse-thief named John Sullivan would arrive in Chicago by train. Officer George Mitchell was appointed reception committee, and did the honors to Sullivan just after he stepped from the train. The equi-larcenist was handed over to Louis O. Shafer, Marshal of Richmond, who will take him back to the scene of his exploit.

Several brilliant meteors shot athwart the sky last evening. One of these was the brightest that has been seen from Chicago since that of Sept. 5, last year. It passed in a northwesterly direction through the upper part of Bootes, and disappeared with a slight explosion very near Cor Caroli. The distance of the meteor from the earth's surface could easily be ascertained if we knew its apparent position when its disappearance was noted at some other place or places at a considerable distance from this city.

A fatal shooting affray occurred on Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock, the participants being cousins named Timothy and Thomas Lynch. The men had a quarrel near the coal yard of Kelley & Morley, on Grove street near Twentieth street, during which Timothy shot the latter in the right hip, fracturing the bone. After committing the act Timothy gave himself into custody, declaring that the shooting was accidental. It is feared that the wound [illegible] prove fatal, as Dr. Emmonds was unable to [illegible] the ball, which lodged in the vicinity [illegible] the groin.

An inquest was held yesterday on [illegible] body of the man, W. W. Pringle, who was [illegible] dead by the family of Mr. Farrish, with [illegible] he boarded, on Sunday morning, wh[illegible] facts were elicited that deceased was a [illegible] man, 42 years of age, and was in the employ of Farrish & Lee, comm[illegible]-merchants. The jury, after hearing the testimony of Dr. Emmonds, w[illegible] held a post-mortem, rendered a verdict [illegible] death from valvular disease of the heart. [illegible] similar verdict was rendered at the [illegible] on the body of Frank Helar, whose dea[illegible] occurred under circumstances of almost id[illegible] character. At the inquest on the bo[illegible] the lads drowned at the foot of Erie [illegible], a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

[illegible]atrolmen Patrick Pigeon and John Murph[illegible] discovered three thieves, Saturday afternoon, loitering on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Michigan avenue, and concluded that they had better secure them. On arresting them, two of the number drew revolvers, and one of them snapped his twice, but it did not go off. One of them, Hamilton Caple by name, was knocked down by Officer Murphy, while the other Officer Pigeon arrested. The third took to his heels and made good his escape. The one arrested by Pigeon gave his name as Harry Williams. Caple, when searched at the station, was found to be wearing a pair of pants and vest belonging to [illegible]rank G. Hall, of 863 Michigan avenue, and [illegible]olen from his residence on the 15th of this [illegible]onth.

[illegible] correspondent suggests a new plan for con[illegible]ing hors-ecars from the South Side to the [illegible]th and West Sides, and vice versa, doing [illegible] with the present bridge nuisance. He rec[illegible]ends the building of tunnels under the river [illegible] addition to the present ones, and the street-[illegible]ys to have the privilege of running through [illegible]. When the cars arrive at the mouth of the tu[illegible] they are to be grappled by an endless cha[illegible]n and carried to the other side, the car going [illegible] one side to balance the one going to the other [illegible]while the horses, in the meantime, either walk [illegible] trot gently through the tunnel, when they [illegible] hitched to the car again, and, as the gentl[illegible] expresses himself, "away it goes to any p[illegible] of the city required."

Abo[illegible] o'clock yester[illegible] morning, a burglar forced [illegible]ntrance into the house of Mrs. Smith, No. 302 [illegible]chigan avenue. He went through several r[illegible]s, and ransacked th[illegible] One of the girls, in whose room he wen[illegible] woke up and commenc[illegible] to speak, but the thief [illegible] moment was at her bedside, and, pointing a [illegible]ver at her head, requested her to "shut up" [illegible] which polite requ[illegible] she was unable to refuse. [illegible] ing her [illegible] with a pair of valuable bracelets [illegible] his possession, he went into the room of a M[illegible] Osborne, who also woke up, and, having no ot[illegible] weapon at hand than a loaded soda-water b[illegible], he fired that missile at the thief, but, bei[illegible] unskilled in the use of the weapon, he miss[illegible] his aim. Mr. Osborne pursued the thief through the hall, forcing him into a closet. Find[illegible]g himself caged, the burglar fired his revolver at his pursuer, grazing Mr. Osborne's head and wounding a window-sash. During the confusion that followed the burglar escaped.

The body of a man apparently of about 30 years of age, was found on Saturday evening under the southern sidewalk on Quincy street, opposite the shed just west of LaSalle street. During the day some boys called the attention of a policeman to the man, and the officer, thinking that the man had gone under the path-walk for the purpose of sleeping off a debauch, and was doing harm to nobody, let him rest undisturbed. Thus the man was permitted to slip into the final sleep out of which, later in the evening, some lads tried to awaken him by dint of shaking. Finding their efforts unsuccessful the police were called in, who discovered that the man was dead. That he was alive when first discovered, in the afternoon, is evidenced by the fact that then his face was uncovered, while, when found dead, his face was covered with a coat. The deceased, who wore light pants and dark coat and vest, was a large-sized, powerfully built man, with ruddy complexion, clean shaved, with the exception of moustache. The body was removed to the morgue, where it awaits identification.

THE FARMERS' PARTY.

Kankakee Farmers in Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 23.—The farmers' meeting at this place was held in the beautiful camp-meeting ground, and proved a great success. By 9 o'clock in the morning the roads leading to the grove were crowded with people, and full 3,000 farmers were in council by the time the exercises commenced. A noticeable feature was the absence of the too familiar faces of the county politicians, who usually run these meetings, and their places were supplied by farmers fresh from the hay-fields.

The meeting was presided over by Alphonze Miller, an everyday, practical farmer, and the usual complement of Vice-Presidents, every one of whom is now an active farmer.

After speaking of the reasons that led to the formation of Granges and Clubs, the President said: "But Representatives in Congress have thrust their hands into the National Treasury; our Legislatures are bought and sold by monopolies of every kind that want to use them; our Chief Magistrate has an itching palm and takes his share of the back-action forward-acting salary-steal. Corruption, fraud, and bribery are stalking abroad in the land. The patriots of 1776 being oppressed until oppression became unendurable, entered into a combination defensive, set forth their grievances in the Declaration of Independence, signed it and sealed it with their blood. The patriotic farmers of 1873, being oppressed by King Railroad, King Tariff, and like King monopolies, have entered into a combination, have set forth their grievance in a Declaration of Independence, and will fight until their just rights are secured. We make no war with railroads as roads, but we will wage unrelenting warfare with all salary-steals, Credit Mobilier frauds, and all class legislation that make monopolies possible; that enrich the few at the expense of the people. I believe it to be a libel on humanity to say every man has his price. We have men good and true whom we can elect as our servants; yet we shall never get them until we smoke out the petty politicians that are going around begging for office. It matters not from which party we seek out good and true men from among the people. In other words, the office must seek the man, and not the man the office".

The applause which greeted this pithy address made the few chronic office-seekers who were there look exceeding blue. They can see the hand-writing on the wall. Any fool can. The Farmers' Declaration was ably read by Willard Dixon, a farmer boy.

A glee-club, under the leadership of Misses Fannie Bentley and Alta Donavan, furnished many beautiful songs.

The first address was made by Charles J. Dille, a farmer of this county for thirty years. There was none of the "good Lord and good devil," in his address, but in a square, straight-forward manner he went down to the root of the evils that are destroying the agricultural body of the nation, taking substantially the positions enumerated by the President in his speech, and elucidating them in an hour's address.

An adjournment of two hours was had for dinner, which was served up in true farmers style of hospitality and abundance.

In the afternoon S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State organization, was called on, and for two hours held the vast audience by his plain, logical statements of the grievances borne by the farmers and the mode of redress. He took the ground that the farmers are responsible for some of the evils of which they complain. "Let us first cast out the beam from our own eye before we look for the mote in our neighbors'. We have so long been hewers of wood and drawers of water that many of us have been born to believe that there was nothing else for us to do. One great fault with us is that we get into debt and mortgage our crop of corn, pork, and beef before it is raised. Then we are at the mercy of our grocer and merchant, and we must sell for any price they fix upon to pay us. We should get clear of debt, if we have to wear our pants until they have as many colors by reason of the patches, as Joseph's coat. So let it be; but get out of debt, and be in a condition to hold your produce until the consumers will be willing to pay you a fair remuneration for your labor. If the pork men meet in September, and set a price on your pork, as they did last year, and say they will only give $4 for it, then meet them by holding on to it until they will be willing to give you $6. There is no excess of breadstuffs over what the world wants to consume. If there is a surplus one year there will be a deficit in the second or third year, and it will all be wanted at remunerative prices. Get out of debt, and keep out of debt, and assert your true manhood, and do not stand at the mercy of every combination that is formed to fatten on you.

"Then, again, another beam that is in your eye is the vast amount of machinery that you let lay out of doors and rust. I am using a reaper and mower that has been in use fifteen years, and it is doing service yet, and the same is true of [illegible] them out plows and planters. You leave machinery in the field, and there is more [illegible] rusts out than is worn out. Take care of what you have. Keep it under cover. [illegible] for unnecessary [illegible]. Stop paying so much [illegible]. The speaker then [illegible], and get out of debt."

[illegible] penditure of the [illegible] for the profligate ex[illegible] farmers to reduce [illegible] money, urged the county expenditures to [illegible] their town and [illegible] amount, and guard the expe[illegible] lowest possible and national finances. He [illegible] of the State present shadow of ancient respe[illegible] gave the the Democratic party, a few sly di[illegible], called a few practical farmers' bo[illegible] hurled the present substance of patern[illegible] into [illegible]ence, called the Republican party. He [illegible] he had been a Republican since 1854, but [illegible] so ashamed of his party now that the audience commiserated his condition, and were inclined to forgive him. They were in the same fix.

The address was well received throughout. The farmers of Kankakee are determined upon a new deal. They have called a convention in opposition to and before the regular Convention, and will select a new ticket on the principles announced by President Mellen. The offices will be tendered to men who have not solicited them.

Strength of the Farmers' Movement in Missouri and Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Mr. T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange, has just returned from a two weeks' official tour through the southern part of this State, and a portion of Arkansas. His operations in Missouri were confined to the counties of Perry, Scott, and Cape Girardeau. He reports the farmers everywhere enthusiastic in the Grange cause, resolved on righting of their wrongs, and earnest for self improvement. On the 20th inst. he attended and addressed, by invitation, the farmers' Grand Burgoane, near Helena, Ark., which several thousand were present. Among his auditors were many old people, who listened attentively. [illegible] Master of the State Grange of Arkansas, Judge Jones, a wealthy farmer residing near Helena, who is very intelligent as well as energetic and practical. There are, as yet, but thirty subordinate Granges in Arkansas, all in the northeastern part of the State, but Mr. Allen thinks the Order is spreading [illegible] healthy effect in the South, [illegible] Grange will be [illegible] parties and producing better [illegible] by assimilating on all hands. He [illegible] there state of some trouble in Arkansas and will [illegible] in Missouri in regard [illegible] colored farmers, but trusts that it will not be serious. The Patrons being organized for social purposes, the negro, he thinks, cannot be admitted to the same lodges, but wherever a sufficient number of them desire separate organization he will himself see that they are properly organized and set agoing.

The people in Arkansas with whom he came in contact were as intelligent a set of farmers as he had seen anywhere, and wherever he went the greatest peace and unanimity of opinion seemed to prevail. The order, he further states, is in the highest degree flourishing in this State. There are already over five hundred lodges in Missouri, with an average membership of seventy-five, and these numbers will be more than doubled in the next three months. There will probably be over 100,000 Grangers in Missouri before spring opens.

The St. Louis *Rural World* is at present the organ of the Patrons, but they have just started a special organ at Knobnoster, a small town in Jefferson County, not far from Sedalia. The Grangers, Mr. Allen thinks, will endeavor to keep out of politics, but they cannot fail to greatly modify parties eventually.

Montgomery County (Ill.) Farmers in Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Clubs and Granges of Montgomery County met in convention here to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, L. C. Allen, President of the County Farmers' Association, in the chair. After appointing the usual Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m., holding, in the meantime, an executive session at 1 o'clock, at Walters' Hall, for consultation and the more perfect harmonizing of views.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m. the Convention reassembled, and nominated, for the several county offices, the following gentlemen, by ballot, the nomination being in each case made unanimous: For County Judge, A. N. Kingsbury; for County Clerk, George M. Raymond; for Treasurer, John McLean; Superintendent of Schools, Francis Springer.

The resolutions were of local interest only.

The utmost unanimity and good feeling prevailed throughout. At the close of the Convention, A. N. Kingsbury was introduced, and made a very graceful and appropriate speech of acceptance.

The Anti-Monopolists in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 22.—The Anti-Monopolists of Plattsmouth met in the Court-House today. Jacob Vallery, Jr., was chosen Chairman, and Capt. Phelps Paine, Secretary. Mr. F. M. MacDonagh was elected delegate to the precinct delegate convention, to be held at Weeping Water to-morrow, to nominate a county Anti-Monopoly ticket for Cass County, and take action in regard to the election this fall. Many resolutions were adopted.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EXPORTATION OF CRIMINALS BY GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Very positive information is received here to the effect that, notwithstanding the official denial on the part of that Government, the Grand Duke of Hesse continues to pardon criminals upon the condition that they shall emigrate to the United States.

A STATEMENT DISCREDITED.

The official statement that the Government has not furnished the Indians rifles, through the Peace Commission or otherwise, is discredited. It is positively asserted by those well informed in the proceedings of the Peace Commission that rifles have been furnished the Indians.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ANTICIPATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the interest due Sept. 1, amounting to about $5,000,000, be paid on and after Aug. 25, without rebate.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

During the first year that the business of the late Freedmen's Bureau has been under charge of the Adjutant-General's office, in the War Department, claims to the amount of $424,228 have been paid. Claims amounting to $602,954 have been prepared for payment, and only await the call of claimants and of an appropriation of $100,000 to carry on the business. During the year ending June 30, 1874, at least $42,000 will be recovered back into the Treasury.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Explanation—Revenue Suits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—Your correspondent, that he may be perfectly understood, again states that his dispatches referred only to the failure and refusal, on the part of the railroad managers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, to furnish information of the extent of the calamity. Of this the people complained. Your correspondent had no reason to state other than the facts, and the people of this city agree with him that he did so state them.

A couple of gentlemen, Mr. Pahlmann and Mr. Ackerman, of Bond County, not having the fear of the Government before their eyes, were brought up here to-day and arraigned before Commissioner Adams, the former charged with dealing in manufactured tobacco, the latter for retailing liquor, without license. They each gave bail in the sum of $500.

Our new Circuit Judge, the Hon. Charles Fane, enters upon his duties next Monday. His first Court opens in Macoupin County at that time. He has the confidence of his brother lawyers, who expect he will win a high reputation as a Judge.

CANADA.

West Montreal Local Election—The Pacific Scandal Investigating Commission and its Instructions.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The local election in West Montreal concluded last night. Result, Howley, Reformer, 1,333; McShane, Reformer, 1,547; McGauvain, Conservative, 1,894. The last named was elected.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—The full text of the Commission is published in this morning's *Mail*, and requires that at the conclusion of the investigation the Commission shall communicate any opinions they may see fit to express thereon to the Secretary of State, to the Speaker of the Senate, and Speaker of the Commons.

The question of compelling Huntington to prosecute his charges are being generally discussed, but it is understood that in this respect the Commission will fail.

ALTON.

Found Dead in Bed—Smothered to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Dow Harrison, living between Alton Junction and Bethalto, was found dead in bed this morning. She died of heart disease. A child of Mr. John Fangleton's was smothered to death this afternoon by being covered accidentally with a feather bed.

FIRE.

[illegible] Houses Burned at Mifflin, Pa.—Loss, $100,000.

HAR[illegible], Pa., Aug. 23.—A fire commenced at 1 o'clock [illegible] Mifflin, Pa., this morning in the central part of [illegible] block and [illegible] rapidly, consuming [illegible] another [illegible]. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The principal sufferers are Tilton & Espenshode, [illegible] goods; the Juniata *Sentinel* office; Littlefield, tinsmith; Elka, confectioner; Hess, photograph gallery; the Juniata Valley Bank; H. Rollman, jewelry; Dr. Elder's office; Mrs. M. Benford, dwelling; D. Sholly, dry goods; Banks & Hamlin, druggists; Dr. Banks' office; John Yeakly & Son, dry goods; Emil [illegible]chall, notions; Francis, hardware; Hepworth & Son, druggists, and the Juniata Hotel was damaged.

Murder and Suicide at Payson, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Payson, Ill., says: On Friday of last week, John Hancock, living four miles from Payson, was discovered hanging by his neck from an upper window of his house by a gentleman who was passing by. On entering the house, Mrs. Hancock was found lying on two chairs with a terrible wound in her head, from which her brains and blood were oozing. The lady lived three days, but did not return to consciousness. No explanation of the matter could be obtained, but it is supposed that Hancock, who for some time has shown symptoms of derangement, struck his wife with a hammer, one being found near her covered with blood and hair, and then hung himself. Hancock was a respected citizen of thirty years' standing, and about 60 years old.

Fatal Affray at Dayton, O.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 23.—An altercation this afternoon in this city between Michael Jennings, a cattle-dealer, and George Fedner, a bologna-sausage maker, resulted in the latter stabbing Jennings to the heart, killing him. The quarrel was about the price of a bull. Jennings threatened the arrest of Fedner. The latter struck him. Jennings retaliated with a chair, and Fedner killed him. The latter surrendered to the Sheriff. Both had families.

Escape of Prisoners.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 23.—Yesterday three prisoners escaped from Davis County Jail, at Gallatin, by enlarging a hole in the flue by which they got into the garret, thence to the outside by knocking out a brick in the wall. One of the prisoners was in on a charge for murder, and another for burglary. A third was under sentence of five years in the Penitentiary.

Murder in Platt Township, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 23.—A young man named William Davis was brought to this city and lodged in jail this evening, charged with killing George Smith, an old resident of Platte Township, this county. It is alleged that he struck the old man in the back of the neck with a club, from the effects of which he died a few days ago. Smith was 70 years of age.

Playing with Powder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, O., Aug. 23.—Three children of Samuel G. Finfrock, of this place, were playing with powder near the stove last evening, when it became ignited, burning the children so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

DISASTERS.

Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The following dispatch has just been received by the agent of the Associated Press. Further particulars will be sent as soon as possible:

"HELENA, Ark., Aug. 23.—The steamer George C. Wolf was blown up at St. Francis Island about 2 o'clock yesterday evening. Twelve persons are known to be lost, and fifteen wounded. The officers were all saved, except the second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion, and he is missing. The lady passengers were all saved. Mr. Nelson, from Shreveport to Memphis, was drowned. Dawson, wife and two children, deck passengers, for Tupelo, Miss., were all killed. The cabin was blown to pieces. The hull can be saved. Dan Sullivan, of Memphis, was on board, but saved.

"(Signed) GEORGE MALONE,
"Captain of the G. A. Cheek."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch, just received from Helena, Ark., by Carter & Co., says that their steamer, the George C. Wolf, blew up at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, twelve miles above Helena, and that two lives were lost—Mr. Nelson, of Memphis, and the second engineer, whose name is not given. No further particulars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—A telegram from Helena, Ark., dated at 10 o'clock, says: "The passengers and crew of the steamer Wolf are still on St. Francis Island, waiting for an up-river boat. No further particulars can be obtained.

"The spot where the steamer blew up is known to river men as the 'Grave-Yard,' being the same place where the Pennsylvania and St. Nicholas blew up, and the T. L. McGill was burned. The Wolf was from Shreveport, for St. Louis. Capt. Henry S. Carter was her commander, and Joseph H. Arden Clerk."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Nothing further has been received from the steamer Wolf, and it is not probable that anything definite or lists of lost and saved can be obtained before to-morrow, as the survivors are awaiting the upward bound boat, and the next one due.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The insurance on the steamer George C. Wolff is as follows: Franklin, Peabody, and Ætna, of Wheeling, $2,500 each; National and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $4,000 each; Eureka, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Commercial, of Cincinnati, $2,500.

Railroad Disaster in England.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A collision occurred this morning on the Great Northern Railway at Retford, near Nottingham, between freight and excursion trains. Both were badly wrecked. Reports thus far received say twenty persons were killed and a large number injured. As there is great excitement at Retford over the disaster this account may be exaggerated.

LONDON, Aug. 23—10 p. m.—Later and more accurate details from the railroad collision at Retford place the number of killed at four, but fifteen persons were badly injured, several beyond hope of recovery.

Ocean Steamer Wrecked.

QUEBEC, Can., Aug. 23.—The Gulf steamer Miramichi, for Quebec, with a large number of passengers on board, struck on a rock last night, and was run ashore to prevent her sinking. The passengers are all safe.

ST. LOUIS.

Weekly Mortality Report—Serious and Fatal Falls—The Mutual Insurance Company's Troubles—The City Social-Evil Ordinance Declared Invalid.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—The mortality report of this week shows the total deaths 193; cholera, 9; cholera morbus, 23; cholera infantum, 22.

Mr. McMahon, of the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, and superintendent of the erection of the superstructure of the bridge at this point, fell from a scaffold last evening, and received severe internal injuries.

It is now definitely stated that of the old Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, only John Halon has refused to resign in favor of the new Board recently elected.

About 6 o'clock this evening, James Slattery, a workman on the bridge, fell from the western abutment, a distance of fifty feet into the river, striking a piece of lumber in his descent. He was rescued from the water, but died almost immediately from internal injuries.

Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, to-day rendered his decision in the case of W. G. Elliott vs. Kate Clark, for keeping a bawdy-house, which was argued last Saturday, and in which was involved the question of the constitutionality of the social-evil ordinance, now in force here. The Judge decided that the provisions of the ordinance are diametrically opposed to the State law under which this prosecution is had, and that the amendment to the city charter, permitting the City Council to regulate prostitution, was a special act applying only to St. Louis, and therefore unconstitutional, inasmuch as that instrument provides that the General Assembly shall pass no special law in any case by which provision can be made by a general law. The Judge says further it is a special law in its application to but one sex, and not to both sexes. In this it is against the spirit of the bill of rights. The laws should operate uniformly. The offenses charged in the information could not be if the other sex were not participants in it. It is unjust and unfair that one of the parties to the offense should be required to conform to the multitudinous, greivous, and burdensome regulations, whilst the other party does not even receive a tacit recognition. This subject cannot be rendered less a crime by our humane legislation than it actually is. No law but the universal law of compensation can regulate it. My views of this matter are that the words "to regulate," in the connection in which they appear in the charter, are not inconsistent with any law of this State, and have received construction altogether too broad; that they do not justify the passage of the ordinance relied upon by the defendants of such a measuring of the words "to regulate" as was understood by the City Council to be the true meaning. I say, then, the General Assembly exceeded their constitutional power when they made the grant, because no such power exists in the Constitution.

Kate Clark was fined $100, and Lizzie Saville, who was also a defendant in the case, the same amount. Motion made for a new trial; if refused, an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

Life and Death in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—Albert Lawson, colored, beat his wife, who was enceinte, on Sunday last, from the effects of which she died yesterday. Lawson is in jail.

Frank Winstead, a colord man, was drowned a few miles below this city yesterday. Being drunk, he entered a frail craft and tried to cross the river. The boat overturning, he was drowned.

The Post-Office at Perry Station, in Pope County, on the line of the Fort Smith Railroad, having been raided by thieves two or three times lately, and the Postmaster reporting that he could not protect the mails, Special Mail Agent Edgerton has discontinued the office.

Dr. Ward, a Constable, was shot and severely wounded by some unknown person, at Clarksville, yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson (white), who was bitten by a rabid cat one year ago, was taken with hydrophobia on Wednesday, and died yesterday.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—The bond proposition to build the railroad between this city and the terminus of the Pleasant Hill Railroad at Lawrence was defeated in this county. The majority in the city for the proposition is about 600. The Kansas Pacific Railroad used money freely in opposition to the proposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 23.—The second meeting of the Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company will be held in this city on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at which time the amount of stock subscriptions will be reported, and definite action had in regard to constructing the road.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 23.—This morning's *Commercial* announces the incorporation of a company, to be known as the Union Bridge Company, composed of the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Canada Southern Railroad Companies, who have obtained permission from the Board of Public Works to bridge the Maumee River from a point on the present railroad grounds, a short distance below the Lake Shore bridge, to a connection with the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Road, on the east side. The advantages to be gained by the construction of this bridge are numerous and important, giving direct connection between all the roads entering the city. Gen. J. S. Casement, of the Canada Southern, is President of the Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 23.—It is expected that the action of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad managers, in bringing their freight tariff so low from New York to this city, as appeared in these dispatches yesterday, will place themselves in an attitude to call for some action from the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The rate from New York to this city, as now fixed, is about the same in amount as the tariff on the same classes from this city to the State line. The Company base their action upon the ground that the Railroad Commissioners have no right to interfere with through freights or inter-State commerce. This action joins issue with the opinions published by the Commissioners on the subject, and a law-suit will no doubt result.

NEW YORK.

Two Roughs Polished Off by a Plucky Officer—Singular Recovery of Money Lost by a Chicago Man—A Physician Charged With Inhumanly Treating a Patient—The Methodist Church Troubles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—No proposition has yet been made to submit to arbitration the controversy between the Sea Cliff Association and the managers of the Beulah Mission. In answer to the defense set up by the former, the latter characterizes it as grossly incorrect in every essential particular, and says that among the few truths admitted by the defense were some gross misstatements. Mrs. Landen, of the Beulah managers, says that at her first interview she appeared in behalf of a clergyman who had puchased land at Sea Cliff and feared that he would be swindled. The controversy continues to be the absorbing theme in Methodist circles.

As Walter Gibson, the proprietor of the Harlem *Local*, was entering his office last evening, an unknown person flung a cup of vitriol or muriatic acid full in his face, probably destroying the sight of one, if not both, of his eyes. The perpetrator of the deed jumped into a buggy which was standing near, in charge of a confederate, and disappeared. Revenge for personal attacks made by Gibson, in his paper, is supposed to have prompted the attack.

John T. Robin, of No. 18 Exchange place, yesterday sent his clerk, Loftus Francis, to the Metropolitan Bank to collect a gold check for $7,788. The paying teller gave him gold certificates and $88 in coin, but, on Francis returning to the office, he missed his certificates, and said that he had either been robbed or had lost them. He was arrested.

At the examination of Motto, the Italian padrone, to-day, before the United States Commissioner, his counsel asked for his discharge on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, and that, not being a citizen, Motto could not be tried under the Civil-Rights act. The District-Attorney held that the defendant being an inhabitant of this country, he was amenable for a violation of its laws. The Commissioner said that he had doubts as to his jurisdiction. However, he would continue the examination, and at its close would take the papers.

Search is being made in the ruins of the building which fell yesterday, in West Eleventh street, to find the body of a boy supposed to be there. It is thought that none of the wounded men will die.

The bodies of Keiller and Rowe, reporters, drowned at Morichs, Long Island, the other day, have been recovered. The funeral of the former will take place to-morrow.

As Roundsman John Morris was returning home from his vacation last night, he was attacked by two men in West Forty-fourth street and knocked down six times. To finish the fight, one of the men drew a revolver and fired at Morris, but the shot missed. The officer then closed with his chief assailant and wrenched the pistol from him, and with the butt beat the two meek enough to march them before him to the station-house.

Deaths the past week 615, a decrease of 73 from the previous week.

Henrietta Utz resides with her father, a practising physician, in Brooklyn, who forbade her keeping company with one John Smith. Yesterday afternoon Henrietta and her lover met, and soon the angry father appeared. He went for John with tongue and cane. Jos. Frieze came to the assistance of the father, and Henrietta made for Frieze, the result of which was that Henrietta gave bail to-day, to answer a charge of stabbing Frieze, who was said to be too severely wounded to appear in court. The father became the bondsman.

Some commotion has been caused in Brooklyn from statements made that Mrs. Christina Langdon, age 45, had died from a severe castigation at the hands of Dr. Jacob Gerst. It appears that the woman has been in poor health for some time, and a few days ago got a fall. In the evening she was delirious, and the following morning was a raving lunatic. The Doctor was called, and as the woman, according to statements of her married daughters, would not be still, the doctor tied her hands behind her back, threw her on a sofa, and whipped her quiet with a rope or strap. Soon afterwards she became paralyzed, and in that state died.

Three bootblacks were arrested to-day, and in the possession of one of them was found the $5,300 in drafts, and a portion of $470 in greenbacks, which Capt. Blake, of Chicago, lost in Saratoga, July 31.

THE INDIANS.

A Party of Utes Attack a Mail-Carrier and Lose Two Scalps.

MEDICINE BOW, Aug. 19.—The United States mail-carrier, known as Brave Bill, who carries the mail from this station to Fort Fetterman, was attacked last night, while crossing Horseshoe Creek, by a party of Ute Indians. He received a slight scalp-wound, and brought in two Ute scalps.

Satanta and Big Tree.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A gentleman just from the Indian Territory says that the Kiowa Chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, had arrived at Fort Gibson, where they will remain until the meeting of the Grand Council of the Kiowas and Comanches in October, when they will be taken to Fort Sill and be formally released from their captivity.

SCIENCE.

Yesterday's Session of the American Association at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—At the morning session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, S. H. McAllister, of Akron, O., and nine others were elected members. Ten new papers were received and referred. Section "B" was divided into two subsections—Biology and Geology. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress in regard to the preservation of forests.

The Association afterwards broke up into sections. Discussion on Prof. Fowler's Anti-Evolution paper was continued in Section "A" by Dr. Dawson and Prof. Morse. The discussion was brief, and no new points were brought out.

Dr. Dawson then gave a description of a specimen of sigillaria showing marks of fructification.

Prof. Wheelden read a paper on the Arctic regions—their geography, climate, ocean, currents, and other phenomena considered with reference to the atmospheric theory of an ameliorated climate and open Polar Sea. He did not consider that phenomena sustained the theory.

The Association adjourned soon after noon to allow the members to go on an excursion down the harbor in the revenue-cutter McCulloch.

The attendance is continually increasing, and a large number of papers will be submitted.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 23.—New wheat is being shipped from here in large amounts, also from the counties north. Corn, between here and McGregor, is cut and shocked on many farms, the very warm weather having ripened it prematurely.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 23.—The protracted drought and extreme heat of the weather are beginning to tell disastrously upon all sorts of growing crops in this region. Intelligent and candid farmers think the stand of corn will scarcely prove a third of an acre yield, and they say that the potatoes will prove an almost complete failure.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Four persons were bitten by mad dogs at Leon, Decatur County, a few days since, and all give symptoms of hydrophobia.

The Hon. I. S. Kallock, of Kansas, has accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the Grand Industrial Exposition which opens in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 29th of September. Entries are already made from twenty-seven States, which will be represented at the Exposition.

Injuries Resulting from the Fall of a Scaffold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 23.—A scaffold fell at the Baptist Church here this afternoon, while three men were at work upon it. All were more or less injured, two of them quite seriously. Patrick Ryan is hurt worst, having his shoulder broken and several other injuries.

Attempted Assassination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—A man named James Martin, a discharged Government employe, attempted to assassinate Capt. W. S. Moore, Superintendent of the Government depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday. Moore was unarmed. Martin fired with a revolver three times but missed. He was arrested afterwards in the country.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from London says: "The plot to effect the escape of the Bank of England forgers was arranged in New York, and discovered by the intercepting of letters. The Wardens of Newgate prison were bribed with $100 each."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The house-painters and decorators in this city are on a strike.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—The *Irishman* publishes the new programme of the "Home-Rule" party. It includes the establishment of a newspaper in Dublin called the *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, to be the official journal of the party, and an agitation for the abolition of the name and office of "Lord Lieutenant," and the substitution of a Suzerain, to be elected by universal suffrage, and to have a nominal title of King, for triennial parliaments, and for authorizing the confiscation of the estates of absentees.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The Spanish fleet began the bombardment of Cartagena yesterday.

BAYONNE, Aug. 23.—Advices from Carlist sources state that Berga has been invested again by the Carlist army. Both sides claim a victory in the recent battle before the town.

BAYONNE, Aug. 23.—The Carlists say they are organizing for a movement on Madrid, and that they will be ready to march in October.

The Cartagena insurgents are vigorously replying to the fire of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Lobos has under his command only the Saragossa iron-clad and some wooden frigates. The insurgents are plentifully supplied with provisions and stores and sanguine of assistance from Communists in other cities, so that a stout resistance may be expected.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Advices from Cartagena state that the civil and military authorities of the Communist administration had quarreled, and that the respective partisans had come to actual conflict, in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. Private soldiers in Cartagena are discouraged, and in favor of surrendering to the Government forces.

The Carlists, at the instigation of the priests, burn all the records of civil marriages they capture.

The artillerymen in garrison at Barcelona mutinied against their officers. They were, however, disarmed by the cavalry under command of the Captain-General, and were imprisoned before they had time to do serious harm.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Prefect of the Department of the Eure to-day gave an entertainment in honor of the Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many distinguished Frenchmen were among the guests. In reply to a toast, the Duc de Broglie said the Government of the Republic was engaged in a struggle, not against public opinion, but against those loose principles which threaten to put an end to social order. The struggle was a perilous one. It might be a long one. It would require in the support of the Government the efforts of all honest citizens of the republic. The problem which the situation presents will soon be solved by the National Assembly without passion, without influence of personal sympathies. He delivered a high encomium upon the character of President McMahon, whose private life and public actions entitled him to be called a model of honor. It was good fortune for France to have such a President as McMahon, whose loyalty to his country is above the ties of party. "Let us rally around him." He alluded in kind terms to ex-President Thiers, to whom, however, he thought the Assembly had manifested ample gratitude for his great services.

JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A letter from Japan says all the deacons, ministers, etc., now in the employ of the Government will be dismissed at the expiration of their present contracts, at the repeated and urgent request of the Department of Religion. The writer says: "There is far too numerous a class who dishonor the cloth they wear and the profession to which they belong. These men, and women, too, come to Japan on salaries from some Missionary Board at home, apply for a contract in some Japanese school, and then draw both salaries, taking their reading lessons from the Bible, when a clause in the contract which they have signed expressly prohibits them from teaching the religion. It is such that the Government intends to dismiss, and it will not only be a good riddance for the natives, but for the whole foreign community."

HOLLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Mail advices received to-day state that Dr. Rinkel and Prof. Reinken were consecrated in Rotterdam on the 11th inst. as Old Catholic Bishops of Harleim and Germany, respectively, by Mgr. Heykamp, the Old Catholic Bishop of Deventer. This ceremony created a great impression. Fourteen Dutch cures, seven foreign pastors, forty clergymen and missionaries, and several scholars of the Amersfoort Seminary were present.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Victor Emanuel will visit Vienna and Berlin about the middle of September.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Rome says: "It is announced that the Pope has intimated his desire for a reconciliation with Germany, on condition of Germany not interfering in the Italian complication."

EGYPT.

[*Herald Special.*]

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23.—Sir Samuel Baker, lady, and party have arrived at Suez, and proceed to Cairo to-morrow.

DUBUQUE.

Killed by a Runaway Team—German Festivities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 23.—A farmer named Daniel Wall, aged 62 years, residing about four miles west, was killed yesterday by his team running away and being run over.

Mrs. Fraler, of Harper's Ferry, Allamakee County, died yesterday from taking an overdose of chloroform to stop neuralgia.

The "Schutzen Vereins" of Bellevue, Lyons, and Clinton will be here to-morrow to visit the Dubuque Society, and practice sharpshooting in the afternoon, and have a good time generally.

Railroad Accidents.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Conrad G. Miller, a young man about 23 years of age, was seriously if not fatally injured at Painesville, O., last night. He attempted to get on a freight train while in motion.

The horribly-mangled remains of one Fred Kabeck were discovered lying on the side of the track near Rockport, O., this morning by train men on a local freight, which left this city about 7 o'clock on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. The remains were taken to Berea, O. It is supposed that the man was killed by some train last night.

Cholera in Kansas.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 23.—There have been quite a number of cases of cholera in Fancy Bottom, Atchison County, this week. There were six or seven deaths on Thursday.

Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—Francis Elson, otherwise known as Brother Fabian, of St. Joseph's Catholic Academy, in this city, was drowned yesterday while bathing at Ferry Bar.

Starved to Death.

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 23.—Miss Seavey, of Belmont, aged 60, died on Thursday of voluntary starvation, having refused food for twenty-eight days. A sister of the deceased died in the same way a few years ago.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—Kate Kane, a dining-room girl at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, died to-day at 6 o'clock from the effects of laudanum, which she took last night, with a purpose to commit suicide. She had been well-behaved, and disappointment in love is assigned as the reason for the act. A Coroner's inquest is now being held.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—A singular suicide happened at Smithfield on Thursday last. A young farmer, named William Monroe, climbed up a sapling, and, taking a strip of bark from another tree, tied it around his neck and jumped to the ground, killing him almost instantly. Hereditary insanity is assigned as the cause for the act.

A Denial.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Lawrence, Kan., dated Aug. 21, which has gained circulation in papers outside of that State, and which purports to give an account of an attempt to throw a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad from the track, four miles east of Holden, Mo., the boarding of the train by a band of ruffians with the evident design of robbing the passengers, and subsequent killing of one and wounding of another of the desperadoes at Holden, is pronounced by the officers of the Railroad Company here to be utterly false, and that the entire story is made out of whole cloth. The conductor of the train mentioned says nothing of the kind occurred, either that evening or on any other occasion, and that the story is a base fabrication from beginning to end.

THE TURF.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING—THIRD DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The third day's races of the Hampden Park Association, necessarily postponed from Thursday and Friday, on account of rain, took place to-day in the presence of a large crowd of people, and proved the most interesting of any meeting thus far. In the 2:24 race, purse $6,000, there were seven starters: Gloster, Susie, Hotspur, Thomas Jefferson, Crown Prince, Confidence, and Maj. Allen. Of these Gloster was the favorite at odds of four to one against the field, and it was considered so sure a thing for him to win that he was left out of the pools, and the betting was on the second horse in the race. Hotspur was the favorite at about even money against the field. Gloster won the first two heats in 2:23 and 2:25¼, closely pressed by Susie each time, and even when Susie took the third heat in 2:25¾, he continued favorite at odds of $100 to $40. Susie took the fourth heat in 2:27, and still Gloster had the call. The fifth heat was very bitterly contested between Susie and Gloster. Budd Doble drove the favorite with consummate skill, but five lengths of the back wire he broke under the pressure, and Susie beat him in a neck, winning the heat and race in 2:25. The black stallion, Thomas Jefferson, won third money, and Hotspur fourth.

SUMMARY.

HAMPDEN PARK, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Purse $6,000, for horses that never beat 2:24; $3,000 to first, $1,600 to second, $800 to third, $600 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie	2	2	1	1	1
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	1	1	3	2	2
W. B. Smith's bl. s. Thomas Jefferson	6	4	2	3	4
Budd Doble's b. g. Hotspur	3	3	6	4	5
G. N. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince	5	5	4	5	3
O. Bolst's b. g. Confidence	4	6	5	7	7
D. Mace's ch. g. Major Allen	7	7	7	6	6
M. Roden's ch. g. Triumph	dr.				
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Comee	dr.				
J. J. Bowen's g. g. Ben Flagler	dr.				
J. Lovett's b. m. Lulu	dr.				
W. H. Crawford's b. g. J. W. Conley	dr.				
B. Mace's b. m. Clara G.	dr.				
Alex. Lewis' br. g. J. G. Brown	dr.				
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago	dr.				

Time—2:23; 2:25¼; 2:25¾; 2:27; 2:25.

The 2:38 race was also very exciting. Here Clementine was the favorite at odds of three to one, but her backers had a narrow escape. In the first heat, she made one of her bad breaks, and was not sent to the front, Vanity Fair getting it in 2:33¼. The word was given in the second heat with Clementine headed the wrong way, the judges having completely overloooked her. This time she barely saved her distance, Vanity Fair getting the heat in 2:32¾. In the third heat she broke near the third quarter, and fell back to the rear, where she was run into and cut down by Gold Leaf. Both drivers were thrown, and Gold Leaf's sulky completely smashed. Both horses were distanced, though the judges allowed Clemintine to start again, and distancing Gold Leaf. Little Longfellow won this heat in 2:32. In the fourth heat another accident occurred. The wheel came off Rowe's Tommy's sulky at the first quarter, his driver was thrown, and the horse ran away, badly interfering with all the others, but Clementine, who was too far ahead, took this heat easily in 2:35, the fifth in 2:30, after a hard tug with Vanity Fair, and the sixth heat and race in 2:31¼. It was a day of accidents and catastrophe all around.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $4,000, for horses that never beat 2:38—$2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

Graves & Loomis' br. m. Clementine	6	8	8	1	1	1
J. W. Myers' br. g. Vanity Fair	1	1	6	4	2	2
J. Hart's s. g. Little Longfellow	4	9	1	6	4	3
J. J. Bowers' br. m. Kate Gilbert	2	5	3	2	6	0
G. M. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	8	4	2	3	5	0
N. Jennings' b. g. George Miller	5	2	5	7	3	0
J. L. Doty's br. m. Lady Angie	3	7	7	5	7	0
A. H. Rowe's bl. s. Rowe's Tommy	9	6	4	dis.		
O. Boest's ch. m. Gold Leaf	7	3	dis.			
Dan Mace's ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	dr.					
P. Dooley's b. g. Arthur	dr.					
T. S. Carpenter's ch. m. Lizzie Keeler	dr.					
Charles Vanness' b. m. Leo Vicher	dr.					
C. S. Green's ch. g. Wallace	dr.					
S. D. Richards' b. g. Falmouth	dr.					
W. B. Smith's b. s. Jack Sheppard	dr.					
B. Mace's r. g. Walter	dr.					
W. O. Trimble's ch. m. Music	dr.					

Time—2:33¼; 2:32¾; 2:32; 2:35; 2:30; 2:31¼.

This is Clementine's seventh consecutive victory, she having won every race since starting at Cleveland. She was drawn in one race, at Utica, on account of her engagement to trot here on the following day. In the free-for-all race, next Monday, it is probable Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Fullerton, American Girl, and Lulu will start, and a great race is expected.

Albert S. Gage, of Chicago, is here, and, after conferring with the various owners of the leading horses, he finds that they would like nothing better than to come to Chicago and trot this fall. He therefore authorizes me to announce that a grand race meeting will be given at Dexter Park, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of October, at which $25,000 in purses will be given. Among the horses which may be safely counted upon to come are Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Gloster, Huntress, Nettie, St. James, Brother Jonathan, Hotspur, Sensation, Camors, Clara G., Clementine, Walter, Fred Hooper, Mollie Morris, Little Longfellow, Vanity Fair, Magnolia, and many others. Dan Mace has not promised definitely to bring Fullerton, Blanche, and the rest of his stable, but it is probable that he will be there. It will be the grand closing of the year, and promises to eclipse all previous meetings in Chicago. Hampden Park Association has claimed the third week in August, 1874, for its eighth annual meeting.

THE DUBUQUE RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 23.—At the races here to-day, the first race was won by Roan Billy, best three in five, mile heats. Roan Billy won the first, third, and fifth heats. The second and fourth heats were won by Belle, of Wisconsin. Purse, $100. Betting lively.

The second race was best two in three, between Wormwood's Lady Elgin and Cutter's Norwegian, mile heats. The race was won by Norwegian in two straight heats. Purse, $100. Betting light.

There was a third race against time by a scrub horse, which was won by him in 3:58.

THE EXTRA MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—This is the first day of the extra meeting at Monmouth Park. There is a good attendance, and the track is in excellent condition.

The first race was a hurdle race, mile heats. Blind Tom, Revenge, Village Blacksmith, Impecunious, and Harry Booth started. The first heat was won by Blind Tom in 1:59, Village Blacksmith coming in second. Blind Tom won the second heat and race. Time, 1:57¼.

The second race was the Long Branch Handicap, 1¼-mile. Five horses were entered, and four started—Minstrel, Mary Constant, Coffie's Lightning Colt, and Business. The race was won by the Lightning Colt in 2:20, Business second, Minstrel third.

The third race was for 2 years old, three quarters of a mile. Nettie Norton and Visigoth started, and kept together until just under the string, when Nettie's nose showed in front, and the race was won. Time, 1:22¾. This race stirred up great excitement.

The fourth race was for all ages, one and a half miles. Karizona, Shylock, Wheatley, and Gerald entered, and all started. Arizona won, Shylock second, Gerald third. Time, 2:49. Gen. Breckinridge was among the prominent persons on the course.

The Philadelphia Morgue Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A hearing was had to-day in the case of Deputy-Coroner Sees, Superintendent of the Morgue, Baxter, and McEwen, driver of the Coroner's wagon. The two former are charged with traficking in dead bodies, and the latter with robbery. This case grows out of the discovery of the body of the late Mr. Munce. Testimony showed that a gold watch had been stolen from the body of Mr. Munce and pawned by McEwen; that the body was removed to the college with the clothes on, and the Superintendent of the Morgue failed to keep a record of the clothing or property as required by law. A witness testified that Baxter looked a little like the man who took Munce's body to the College, and that he had frequently taken other bodies to that place. There was no direct evidence against the Deputy-Coroner, but he and Baxter were held for a further hearing. McEwen was committed.

Coal-Oil Fatalities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY, O., Aug. 23.—Yesterday evening Mrs. Dyke, living in Middleport, O., while attending to cooking, a can of coal-oil hanging very near and behind the stove, exploded, throwing oil over her, and the stove, which was very hot, set the oil on fire, enveloping her in flames and burning all the clothing from her body. She ran out of the house screaming. A Mr. Grogan, seeing her, threw a blanket around her, but too late to save her life. She died last night.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—A colored man named Wade attempted to kindle a fire with coal-oil last night. He will not do so again.

DOOMED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department promulgates, in general orders, the finding and sentence in the case of the Modoc captives, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cox, who were tried by the Military Commission for the murder of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, and for assault with intent to kill the other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges and sentenced to be hanged. The proceedings have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. In the text of the general order, specification first, under the charge of murder, in the violation of the laws of war, recites that they, the Indians, commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cox, members of a certain band of Indians known as Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time hereinafter alleged engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of said United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging the terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by said truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Brig.-Gen. Canby; all this at or near the Lava-Beds, so-called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

The second specification is the same as the first only that the name of Peace Commissioner Oleazer Thomas, is substituted for that of Gen. Canby. The specifications under the second charge of assault with intent to kill in violation of the laws of war, recite the attempt to kill Peace Commissioners A. B. Meacham and L. S. Dyer, at the time their associates, Thomas and Gen. Canby, were murdered, all of whom were representing the United States. To the charges and specifications, accused pleaded not guilty. But the Commissioner found them guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged at such time and place as the proper authorities should direct.

The following is the order made by the President in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1873.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cox, Modoc Indian prisoners, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in said cases be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under orders of the Secretary of War, on the 3d day of October, 1873.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the sentences be duly executed, under direction of the General commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, Oct. 3, 1873.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Office-Holders Alarmed at the Independent Spirit of the Colored Men—The Delano-Noyes Feud.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 23.—The belligerent attitude assumed by the colored men of Ohio toward the Republican party, at the Chillicothe Convention, is a subject of great concern in Ohio Administration circles, which are also involved in a secret quarrel over the Senatorial aspirations of Delano and Noyes. The Grant ring here sent the mulatto, Col. Harlan, United States Mail Agent, to the Chillicothe Convention, supplying him with minute instructions as to how to manage his colored brethren there, and get Grant indorsed. The Colonel found the tide of feeling against him so strong, that he lost his temper, and his effort to get a vote of approval for Grant was decisively kicked out by the Convention. The colored men of Ohio have discovered that numerically they are entitled to one twenty-fourth part of the offices and nothing short of a fair division and the enforcement of their civil rights will pacify them to swallow Republican nominations in a lump as heretofore.

The Delano-Noyes feud grows more bitter every day. It is said that the Cincinnati *Gazette* will bolt the county Republican ticket if the nominations have a Delano complexion.

The Ohio Democracy.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 23.—The Hon. William Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will open the Ohio campaign at the Opera-House in this city on Friday evening, Aug. 29.

QUINCY.

Another Runaway Fatality—Old Settlers' Gathering—Recapture of Escaped Prisoners—Conspiracy of a Young Man Against an Adopted Sister—An Attempt to Rob Her of Her Legal Inheritance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 23.—Samuel Demaree, an old and respected citizen of this county, father of Albert Demaree, Esq., of the *Herald*, was knocked down and killed last evening by a runaway team. He was 78 years of age, and resided in this vicinity for thirty-one years.

Ex-Senator Yates writes that he will attend the meeting of old settlers of Adams and Brown Counties, to be held at Clayton, Sept. 4 and 4.

The burglar Williams, and freight-car robber Meyers, who escaped from the county jail, were captured at Muscatine and brought back to their old quarters to-day.

The following appears in an evening paper of this city, and is vouched for by the writer: A girl, about 17 years of age, named Katie Armstrong, arrived here a few days ago, and tells a strange story. She says that she and an infant brother had been adopted by an aged couple, named Armstrong, living near Dayton, Ohio. Three years ago Mr. Armstrong died, leaving a will by which each of the children were to inherit $15,000 on coming of age. A few weeks ago the wife also died, a son, George Armstrong, being left in charge of the property. Last Tuesday night the girl retired to bed as usual, and soon fell asleep, from which she did not awake until 8 o'clock the following day, when she found herself in a sleeping-car on the C., D. & C. Railroad, near Woodstock. She felt sick and dizzy, when the conductor, named Wilson, a brother-in-law of George Armstrong, gave her some water. On reaching Chicago he put her on a train for Burlington, leaving her without money, and threatening her if she returned to Dayton from Burlington. She made her way to this city where she thought a brother lived. She says her hair had been cut off during her sleep, and only the plainest clothing given her. She tells her story in a straightforward manner and appears modest.

Crushed to Death by a Rolling Log.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Aug. 23.—A son of John Kinney, one of our most worthy farmers, living four miles west, while rolling a heavy log on a wagon to-day, was crushed to death by the log rolling on him.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Arrived—Steamships India, from Glasgow, and Deutschland, from Bremen.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Arrived out—Steamship Olympus, from Boston.

Mr Chaffee, of Illinois, and a Connecticut Woman's Dog.

From the Danbury News.

The pastor of the Slawson Church sends us the following item: "The church, as will be remembered, is holding a series of revival meetings, which are largely attended. Prominent among the speakers is the Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of Illinois. Last Friday evening the building was crowded, and Mr. Chaffee was considerably animated. He was sitting in a chair at the front, his wonderfully long legs crossed, and his voice sending forth a volume of song. The upper leg was swinging majestically, the motion increasing as the singing advanced. They had just reached that part of the hymn which says, 'Then I can safely reach my home, my God, my heaven, my all,' and Chaffee was doing his level best, and had just got out, 'Then I can safely reach my home,' when the oscillating limb came suddenly in contact with a miserable dog that had in some way got into the house, and sent it howling and flying under one of the benches. Of course Mr. Chaffee was surprised, but when a little woman popped up in the gallery and shook an ominous-looking umbrella at him, and cried in a voice of passion, 'You kick that dog again, you Illinoy giraffe, and you won't safely reach home,' he fairly macadamized. He subsequently told our informant that 'he never before was so completely flabbergasted, so thoroughly circumbobolated, whatever that means.'"

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The Chicago Tribune.

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nship News.

Arrived—Steamships In- Deutschland, from Bre-

rrived out—Steamship

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Asbury News.

wson Church sends us The church, as will be series of revival meet- attended. Prominent e Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of ning the building was was considerably ani- 's chair at the front, crossed, and his voice song. The upper leg the motion increasing They had just reached ich says, 'Then I can God, my heaven, my his level best, and had an safely reach my lasting limb came with a miserable some way got howling and flying Of course Mr. Chaf- hen a little woman and shook an ominous- d cried in a voice of og again, you Illinoy y reach home,' he subsequently told our efore was so com- roughly circumbobe-

WISCONSIN.

The Republican State Convention on Wednesday Next.

The Candidates for the Various Offices, and the Probabilities as to Nominations.

Gov. Washburn Certain to Be Re-nominated.

Prospects of a Lively Season Over the Platform---The Party Ripe for Rupture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23, 1873.

On Wednesday next, Aug. 27, the Republican State Convention meets here, to nominate a State ticket, and adopt a platform on which to make a fight this fall for the State offices and Legislature. Some of its action may be very confidently foreshadowed. As to other matters, what it will do is very uncertain. For, the view of the situation which I shall present, no one else is responsible, and I endeavor to state it as it is, unbiased by any prejudices or preferences.

MORALLY CERTAIN

is the adoption of resolutions plainly and emphatically condemning the salary-grab, despite the fact that Wisconsin's "eloquent Senator" voted for it, and had the audacity to attempt to convince his constituents that it was all right. Such resolutions will simply put on record, as the voice of the Republicans of Wisconsin, the censure which the Republican press of the State, with almost entire unanimity, expressed, long before a certain reviewer,—one of that class who sit in their offices and attend to their business, having few facilities, compared with an editor, for ascertaining the public sentiment which they are always aching to resolve about at conventions,—in controverting Senator Carpenter's positions, complained that they did not do.

ANOTHER SURE THING

is the nomination of Gov. Washburn. His administration has been characterized by such fearless independence, unbending integrity, and sound judgment, as to merit the usual compliment in this State of a nomination for a second term on general principles. The fact, however, that he has repeatedly taken a position antagonistic to railroad-corporations, in the interest of the people, as in the case of the claim of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company for lands granted to aid in building certain lines of railroad, part of which it was constructing, part not, yet wanted land for all, which the Governor refused; in the veto of the bill of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and bridging the Mississippi and Wisconsin; Wisconsin Railroad a site disapproved by the St. Croix land-grant, commissioner giving security to comply with its conditions; and other things,—have given him peculiar strength with the people in this time of opposition to monopolies, and especially railroad oppressions, so that it is very fortunate for the Republican party of the State that he is to be its standard-bearer. "Corkers are all poor critters," as Widow Bedott once remarked; and the Governor's enemies, notably those whose raids on the public treasury and the public interest he has headed off, are subjecting his record to microscopic examination for spots. The Milwaukee *News* is especially fierce and persistent in its assaults, which is due in part to the fact that the Governor so crushingly vetoed a bill for the settlement of an old claim of one of the editors in connection with the city printing, that there is no chance for getting it through while he is Governor. The fact is thus brought out that the Governor voted for the retroactive-increase-of-salary bill in 1856, which is "where he made a mistake," though, in his case, with the provisions of the law in regard to mileage, &c., his pay was not increased, and there are more excuses for that bill than for the last one.

VERY UNCERTAIN

is the composition of the rest of the ticket, and it is made more so by the news, to-day received directly from himself, that the Rev. Gen. Samuel Fallows has accepted the Presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and hence will not be a candidate for re-election.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

the names of the Hon. A. M. Thomson, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*; Henry L. Eaton, of Richland County; R. H. Baker, of Racine; David Atwood, of Madison; H. D. Barron, of Polk County; John F. Potter, Samuel Pratt, and John W. Boyd, of Walworth County; W. H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac; and J. M. Bingham, of Chippewa, and perhaps others, have been mentioned. Several of them, however, are not candidates, some having formally declined. The contest is between the first three, and indications are that Eaton will be the nominee. He is not yet 39 years old; is a farmer, living in Lone Rock, where he is largely engaged in dairying, making some 100,000 pounds of cheese yearly; is serving his second term in the Senate, and was complimented last winter by an election as President pro tem. It is understood that Mr. Eaton will have the united support of the Third District, and is the favorite of the Grangers. Mr. Thomson is making an earnest effort to secure the nomination, and has been warmly indorsed by a large number of Republican papers. He has engaged quarters here for fifty or sixty friends to aid in enlightening delegates at the time of the State Convention. It has been claimed, and denied, that he had a majority of the Milwaukee delegation. He has many "friends" who prefer some one else for the office to which he aspires. He has had experience as a presiding officer in the Assembly, and would make a good Presiding Officer of the Senate. He is reported to be quite sanguine. Senator Carpenter is expected to be strongly supported in some quarters, but his connection with a manufactory of agricultural machinery, the high price of which is one of the farmers' grievances, and his record in the last Senate, will militate against him. The nomination for Lieutenant-Governor deserves special interest from the general expectation, even among those who, until lately, have been his warm friends, that Senator Carpenter, unless something unforeseen happens, will likely be shelved after the present term, and that Gov. Washburn will be chosen his successor,—thus making a vacancy in the Executive office for half a year, to be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor. Some comment is excited by the seeming indorsement of this idea by one who has been a special friend and mouthpiece of the Senator.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

there are several candidates. The present secretary, Lt. Breese, of Columbia, representing the Welsh element, has made an excellent officer, though not an active politician. Since the nomination of one or two others on the ticket has been talked of, his friends have urged that he is as much entitled to such treatment as any one. Supposing there would be a new deal in the officers, Mr. John S. Dean, Assistant Secretary of State, set out to seek the first position. He was appointed to his present place on the ground that he was a good business man; was not ambitious for preferment; was well posted on insurance, which comes under the supervision of this department, and has discharged his duties satisfactorily. The Hon. E. W. Young, for several years Chief Clerk of the Senate, an educated farmer, well qualified for the place, and warmly supported by his own county and by friends in all parts of the State; the Hon. J. K. Curtis, of Brown, an able lawyer and earnest Republican, carrying a musket rather than accept a commission during the late war, very popular at home, and strongly urged by the Sixth District; Gen. Charles R. Gill, of Dane County, the brave Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, formerly Attorney-General, an able lawyer and good farmer; Capt. A. J. Langworthy, of Milwaukee, most active and efficient in connection with the relief of the Northwestern Wisconsin fire-sufferers; and W. V. Field, lately of Grant County, the efficient Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and an experienced legislator, have been named as our candidates,—the first three, perhaps, running ahead, and, in the division of the opposition, the present incumbent standing the best chance of winning.

FOR TREASURER,

there is a sharp contest between the present incumbent, Maj. Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc, representing the German element, and Col. O. D. Johnson, of Beloit, representing the Norwegians. The former has made an unexceptionably good officer, and it is urged in his behalf that he is strong with his nationality, of whom, with his nomination, it is claimed there will be 10,000 voters of the Republican ticket in the State this fall, including many who went with the Liberals last year; and that he deserves consideration politically for having engaged in the forlorn hope of a campaign in his district against Eldridge for Congress. His friends feel sure of his nomination. Col. Johnson is the present Immigrant Commissioner, an office made expressly for him; is a man of fair ability, and, since he asks this better office than he now holds, it is urged that it should be given him as the representative of the largest and truest foreign element in the Republican party. It is declared by some of his countrymen that there will be trouble in the camp if he is not nominated, and nothing else will be accepted,—a position to which decided exception is taken. D. W. Ball, a worthy American citizen, of Green County, is also a candidate, but stands little show.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

there several candidates, the most prominent being the present incumbent, the Hon. S. S. Barlow, who has discharged his duties most faithfully and well, having always the most competent assistants, as has not always been the case in this office; John R. Bennett, of Janesville, one of Rock County's best lawyers, who will be earnestly urged as the Representative of the Republican stronghold, especially if Col. Johnson should not be nominated, and who would make a most admirable officer; the Hon. L. F. Frisby, of Washington County, who certainly deserves some credit for these many years adhering to and laboring earnestly for the Republican party in a county overwhelmingly against him; Col. F. C. Winkler, a gallant soldier of Milwaukee; P. L. Spooner, the present able Assistant Attorney General; Senator J. H. Jones, of Sheboygan County; the Hon. O. B. Thomas of Prairie du Chien; and others, worthy and well qualified. Mr. Bennett's chances seem rather the best.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

the nomination of Gen. Samuel Fallows has generally been conceded, though there have been those among the teachers dissatisfied with his administration, and considerable opposition had been worked up. Now it is very uncertain who will be elected. If faithful and efficient service in a subordinate position constituted a claim, then the Rev. J. B. Pradt, for six years Assistant Superintendant, in which position, by his familiarity with the school-law and the wants of different parts of the State, his good judgment and clear perception, he has made himself invaluable, deserves promotion, which, though he lacks in readiness as a public speaker, would promote the educational interests of the State. Mr. Robert Graham, of the Oshkosh Normal School, much engaged in institute-work, would doubtless give satisfaction. He refused to be a candidate against Mr. Fallows, and perhaps would not accept a nomination now. Mr. S. S. Rockwood, of the Whitewater Normal School; Prof. Samuel Shaw, lately called to the High School here; and other teachers, have been named.

FOR IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER,

B. W. Suckow, a very intelligent and influential Norwegian, of this city, is versed in three or four languages, a man of high character, is perhaps most prominent. Three or four candidates have been named from Milwaukee, whose names have escaped me.

OPPOSITION TO CHAIRMAN KEYES.

The effort made at the last State Convention to oust Mr. E. W. Keyes from the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, is to be renewed at this Convention, as is indicated in different parts of the State. A movement in this direction was attempted at the Republican caucuses in this city last evening, which were almost inspired dently large. It was one of Collector of by the persevering; but, when the offices of for some Assessor were consolidated, the Assessor, Gen. Henry Harnden, was made Collector, and Mr. Keyes is held partly responsible therefor. The friends of the ousted officer had been organizing opposition for two or three days, but Mr. Keyes and his friends rallied against them, and defeated them in every ward by a good majority, in one carrying three-fourths of one of the largest caucuses ever held in the city. Mr. Keyes has his faults, as well as his virtues; but the Republican party in the State owes much of its strength and organization to his efforts, and there is little doubt that an attempt in the Convention to oust him from his thankless and unprofitable position will be a worse failure than two years ago.

OUR CITY.

The following is an aggregate of the assessment of property for taxation in our city, as compared for two years:

	1872.	1873.	*Increase.*
Total real estate.....	$2,870,173	$2,941,791	$71,618
Personal property.....	1,415,407	1,496,877	81,470
Totals.....	$4,285,580	$4,438,668	$153,088

On exempt property, statistics of which were required by the last Legislature, we shall, I think, beat any other city. Our total is about $6,000,000, including, of course, all the State property here.

The city is steadily improving this year, as in most recent years,—a high school, some fine churches, and other buildings going up this year. We are thronged just now with summer-visitors, all of whom are delighted with our place and its surroundings as a summer-resort.

The return of Mayor Gregory last evening has revived the agitation of the Sunday-sale-of-liquor question. He does not give the defiant violators of law much encouragement, while indicating that he would not have interfered with the quiet and orderly drinking of beer by Germans in their accustomed places. Just what he will do remains to be seen. PLUS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 23, 1873.

To a disinterested spectator, the political situation in this State is becoming decidedly interesting. Likewise tolerably interesting to certain gentlemen who do not by any means take an unconcerned survey of the field. The Republican State Convention is to meet at Madison on Wednesday next, and, from present indications, we are likely to witness about the liveliest reunion that the Republican household, in this State, has ever enjoyed. Some ides of the tremendous conflict of interests that is certain to ensue upon that interesting occasion may be gathered from an enumeration of

THE SEVERAL SLATES

that have already been made up.

Here is what is known as the "Regency Ring" ticket, which embraces Washburn for Governor, H. L. Eaton for Lieutenant-Governor, E. W. Young for Secretary of State, H. Baetz for Treasurer, and J. R. Bennett for Attorney-General. Opposed to this is the Anti-Ring ticket, which includes, for the offices named, respectively, C. C. Washburn, A. M. Thomson, E. W. Young or W. W. Field, H. Baetz, and L. F. Frisby. There is still another Anti-Ring deal, which does not differ materially from the foregoing, except that Colonel Strong, of Sauk County, is to be put forward for the office of Treasurer. Finally, we have what may be denominated the Barnacle Combination, which comprises the present incumbents of the principal State offices, namely: Breese, Baetz, and Barlow. This alliterative corporation of patriotic public servants does not, of course, care a rush who occupies the other places on the ticket, provided their own names are not sponged off from the slate; they will be ready, therefore, to plant their strength, such as they may have, wherever, in their opinion, it will do them the most good.

Manifestly, here is a jumble of interests that betokens

CHAOS IN THE CONVENTION;

and, however it may be managed, an incalculable degree of heartburning, rancor, and headache is inevitable. In fact, the elements of discord and organization were never so rife in the party in this State, since its organization, as they are now.

The nomination of Washburn is

CONCEDED ON ALL HANDS.

He will, no doubt, be placed at the head of the ticket without even the formality of a ballot,—not by the good will of the Regency, it should be understood, but because they dare not undertake to oppose him. The Governorship disposed of, the dance will set in over the nomination of

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The contest for this distinction is now limited to three candidates, to-wit.: A. M. Thomson, of Milwaukee; R. H. Baker, of Racine; and H. S. Eaton, of Richland County. Mr. Baker does not seem to be comprehended in either the Regency or Anti-Regency combination. He appears rather to be operating on his own account, and he may perhaps develop sufficient strength to hold the balance of power. Mr. Eaton is distinctively the Regency candidate, and, to effect his nomination, "Prince Bismarck" has been moving, and is still stirring, the very foundations. He has not only travelled far and near in person, but he has dispatched emissaries in every direction, and issued edicts and bulls without number. In particular, he has laid his injunctions upon the docile Postmasters of the State, who have been given decidedly to understand that they are expected to do their whole duty. Herein is visible the finger of Mr. Matt. H. Carpenter, who stands forth in the capacity of headsman to all Postmasters who shall betray the least symptom of disloyalty or reluctance. How well Mr. Keyes has succeeded in yoking his passive Postmasters to the Regency plow, will appear at the Convention.

Despite his most industrious endeavors, however, as appears at present,

MR. THOMSON

will be altogether the strongest candidate in the Convention. At any rate, he has been supported by at least two-thirds of the Republican papers of the State, and he is, on all hands, acknowledged to be infinitely superior to either of the other candidates in point of ability and accomplishments. In short, he is recognized as eminently qualified for the office of Lieutenant-Governor; while the Regency man, at least, is regarded by every man of judgment as unsuited for the position. Not but that he might manage to preside over the deliberations of the Senate with tolerable success, but the ensuing election involves a matter of

MUCH GREATER CONSEQUENCE

than that. There is scarcely a reason to doubt that Gov. Washburn will succeed Mr. Carpenter in the United States Senate; in which event the Lieutenant-Governor would of necessity become Governor during the unexpired portion of Washburn's gubernatorial term. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that a man qualified to be Governor should be elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Should Mr. Thomson be elected, he would, in the event of the contingency suggested, be Governor himself; whereas, should Mr. Eaton be elected, Prince Bismarck Keyes would, to all intents and purposes, be Governor of Wisconsin. Of this he is aware; hence his assiduous efforts to secure the nomination of his candidate. The Temperance men have declared that they will not support Mr. Eaton. Could the defeat of Mr. Thomson result in exploding the Radical party of this State, there are not a few, even of his friends, who would not regret very much to see him beaten.

AS FOR MR. KEYES,

he has a fire under his own kettle that needs his constant attention. A determined but unsuccessful attempt was made, two years ago, to oust him from the Chairmanship of the Central Committee; and the effort will this year be resumed with a determination that will at least occasion Mr. Keyes some uneasiness of mind. The truth is, the sore-necked Radicals have become so thoroughly wearied with wearing the Bismarck yoke that the re-election of our Prince will hardly fail to bring on a most interesting row.

ANOTHER ROCK

upon which the Convention is almost certain to go to pieces, is the platform. For the most part, the resolutions will, of course, amount simply to a string of glittering generalities, and the promulgation of platitudes that have been a thousand times reiterated; but it is the salary-grab business that will start the sweat. I am informed by a Radical friend that a set of resolutions has already been drawn for introduction, and that those relating to the salary-steal fairly scream with denunciation of that infamous outrage. This will raise the hair of the Keyes-Carpenter combination, who will doubtless strenuously oppose any form of speech calculated to touch the sensibility of the back-pay champion. But that will not do. If there is any one thing touching which the people of Wisconsin, alike Republicans and Democrats,

ARE THOROUGHLY AGREED,

it is in utter detestation of the back-salary infamy, and of the whole society of Congressional cormorants. It is possible that the Regency will not dare oppose themselves to this determined sentiment of the people; indiscretion, if venture upon such, or rather the loudest tempest broke out in this State. The fact will prove the Radical party in Wisconsin is

RIPE FOR RUPTURE;

and, at the rate things are now being managed, a regular blow-up cannot be much longer deferred. At least one-half of the party is resolved to revolt from the rule of the Regency, and assert its freedom from the petty tyranny of impertinent Postmasters, as well as the whole tribe of peddling politicians who fetch and carry for our sovereign Bismarck. Had the Democrats either organization, leaders hip, or force, they might perhaps turn the situation to account. But they have neither; and, besides, the people, however tired of Republican sway, will never accept Democracy as the alternative.

I have been told that

SENATOR CARPENTER

has been admonished by his friends that he had better keep away from Madison on Wednesday. Perhaps nothing ought to surprise us since his Janesville speech; but it is hardly probable that he will make his appearance at the Madison Convention. The public are becoming very curious to know what he proposes to do about the reiteration, by the New York *Tribune*, of the Long Branch scandal. Very likely, if he resolves to bring action, it will be with the view merely to the vindication of his character, and not for the purpose of testing the pecuniary responsibility of the *Tribune*. But it is thought that he ought to do something.

"OLD SETTLERS' REUNION."

Adams and Brown Counties, Ill.

CLAYTON, Ill., Aug. 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find correspondence which speaks for itself.

We expect our "Reunion" to be the grandest in the State, as it has been heretofore, and would earnestly request you to publish the inclosed letters entire, as many at a distance have expressed a desire to be present. Very respectfully,

T. G. BLACK, President,
W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary,
Old Settlers' Society of Adams and Brown Counties.

CLAYTON, Ill., Aug. 7, 1873.

The Hon. Richard Yates, Jacksonville, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully solicited to be present and address the Old Settlers of Adams and Brown Counties, at their "Fifth Annual Reunion," which is to be held at this place on the 4th and 5th of September next. The citizens of population of the two counties are very anxious to hear you upon the early remembrances of our glorious State.

T. G. BLACK, President,
WM. MONTGOMERY, Secretary,
Old Settlers' Society, Adams and Brown Counties.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18, 1873.

The Hon. T. G. Black, President, and the Hon. W. Montgomery, Secretary, Old Settlers' Society of Brown and Adams Counties, Clayton, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter inviting me to attend your "Reunion" on the 4th and 5th of September next, and should have replied to it earlier, but I wanted time to think it over, and to see whether, consistently with other engagements, I could accept, so that I might not disappoint you.

Well-remembering your cordial invitations to meet with you for several years past, and now again receiving your invitation, so flattering, so kind and earnest, to meet you this year, I accept it. So far as speaking for you is concerned, I accept with reluctance, distrusting my ability to meet even the most moderate expectations; but more anxious to see my old friends of Adams and Brown, to whom I am indebted for so many unmerited favors, than they can be to see me. I anticipate real, delightful pleasure in spending the 4th and 5th with them, and especially in hearing from their own lips the narration of the incidents, the vicissitudes and adventures, of the pioneer old fathers and mothers who first laid hold of this magnificent prairie-wilderness, and now, in their fading years, by their last will and testament, hand over to their sons and daughters, to their country and to mankind, this great heritage, the glorious, giant Empire of Illinois.

Though not one of the oldest, yet still I am an old settler. Forty-three years ago, in 1830, the fall before the "Deep Snow," at the age of 12 years, I travelled on horseback, with my grand old father, through Central and Southern Illinois, and, in the spring of 1831, settled in Springfield, *then* scarce born, now the flourishing Capital of this great State.

Called upon by a generous people to stand with others, in later years, somewhat in the foreground of the great transactions so momentous in the history of the State; in view of twenty-nine years of public service, and of unceasing labors and responsibilities, it seems to me as if I had lived a century.

Hoping that, though an humble one, I may be able to count *one* in contributing to make your "Reunion" joyous and happy, long to be remembered by us as the years roll on, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD YATES.

Alcohol Formed in Dough.

It has been generally stated and believed that the alcohol formed in dough, during the process of fermentation, is all expelled in the baking; but it now appears that a really perceptible amount of the intoxicating fluid may be obtained from even so small a quantity as two ounces of ordinary bread. From a report of investigations made by Mr. Bolas, published in the *London Chemical News*, it seems that six samples of new bread, bought at shops in London, yielded from .221 to .401 of one per cent of alcohol. It was found that after the bread had been exposed to the air in a moderately warm room for a week two-thirds of the alcohol had evaporated. Mr. Bolas remarks that "the amount of alcohol contained in bread is too small to be of any dietetic importance, but it may be perhaps worth while to notice that forty two-pound loaves are about equal in alcoholic strength to an ordinary bottle of port." By means of some additional experiments he hopes soon to determine the amount of alcohol which dough loses while baking.

SCIENCE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Meeting at Portland, Me.---The First Day's Proceedings.

List of Papers to Be Read.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20, 1873.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science was inaugurated this morning. There are many prominent members present; among whom are Prof. Hilyard, Hunt, Andrews, Morse, Scudder, Packard and numerous others. The meeting has the prospects of being a full and a purely scientific meeting, and there will be much scientific work done.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. Joseph Lovering, at 11 a. m.

Dr. Hill asked a blessing.

Dr. Hill welcomed the Association in a few appropriate words.

President Lovering replied, remarking that the Association was now of age and past the dangers of youth,—it being twenty-one years old.

The Society then proceeded to elect six additional members to the Standing Committee,—the following being the successful candidates: Prof. Hellgar, Prof. Young, Dr. Hall, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Caswell, Prof. Baird.

The Secretary read a list of the prominent members who had died during the past year. The following is a list of the same: John B. Perry, H. B. Perkins, J. H. Calkins, Mark Fisher, John Terrey, Prof. Sullivan, T. B. Butler, John M. Foster, Isaac Ferry, J. G. Morse.

The General Assembly then adjourned to the different Sections.

TITLES OF PAPERS ENTERED.

1. On the Telescopic Study of the Solar Photosphere, S. P. Langley.
2. Monograph of the Fossil Remains of the Elephas Americanus, Found Near Millbrook, Ontario, Alexander M. Ross.
3. The Unreliability of Life Statistics as Usually Compiled, T. B. Lambert.
4. Relations of Dentalium, Edward S. Morse.
5. Genitalia of the Brachipods, Edward S. Morse.
6. Artificial Shell-Beaps of Fresh-Water Mollusk, C. A. White.
7. Some Suggestions to the Theory of Heat as a Motion, Chester S. Percival.
8. On the Boulder-Formation of the Coast of Halifax, D. Honeyman.
9. Faye's Theory of Sun-Spots, Charles A. Young.
10. On a New Form of Break-Circuit and the Electric Control of Chronographs, Chas. A. Young.
11. The Age of the Cypress-Taxodium of the Mississippi Delta, Caleb G. Forshey.
12. On the Geological Relations of the Iron-Ore Deposits of Nova Scotia, J. W. Dawson.
13. Embryology of the Brachiopods, Edward S. Morse.
14. An Apparatus to Show the Alteration of Wave-Length by the Motion of its Origin, Edward S. Morse.
15. On the Storms of Western Illinois, M. L. Comstock.
16. A New Form of Thermoscope by Which Delle's Changes in Temperature May Be Exhibited, LeRoy Cooley.
17. On the Age and Structure of the Cincinnati Anticlinal, J. S. Newberry.
18. On Circles of Deposition in American Secondary Strata, J. S. Newberry.
19. On Some Paleozoic Fishes from the rocks of Ohio, J. S. Newberry.
20. On the Cause of the Transient Fluctuation of Level on Lake Superior, Charles Whittlesey.
21. On the Ratio of Increase in the Human Race, with Its Bearing on the Date of Its Origin, Charles Whittlesey.
22. On the Descent of the Rivers of the Valley of the Mississippi, Charles Whittlesey.
23. On the Origin of Mountain Lakes, Charles Whittlesey.
24. Further Remarks on the Embryology and Morphology of Limulus, A. S. Packard, Jr.
25. Peculiar Formation of Wind; Local Thunder-Storms, Hiram A. Cutting.
26. On Counter-Movements in the Old Continental Glacier of North America, Charles Whittlesey.
27. On the Longitudes of Greenwich, Paris and Harvard determined by the United States Coast Survey, J. E. Hilgard.
28. Meridinial Area Measured in the Progress of the Coast Survey, J. E. Hilgard.
29. On Solar Disturbance of the Magnetic Needle, J. E. Hilgard.
30. On Methods of Determining the Ratio of Volume and Weight of Water, J. E. Hilgard.
31. Hints for the Promotion of Economic Entomoly in the United States, John L. LeConte.
32. On Hermaphrodism in Rhus Cotinus (the Mist Tree), and Rhus Glabra (Common Sumac), Thomas Meehan.
33. On Movement in the Stigmatic Lobes of Catalpa, Thomas Meehan.
34. Note on Info Americanus, Thomas Hill.
35. Note on Pr. Wm. Watson's Co-ordinates in a Plane, Thomas Hill.
36. Note on Spherical Lines of Elevation in the Earth's Figure, Wm. Ross.
37. Metaphysical Theory of Chemistry, Versus the Atomic, Clinton Roosevelt.
38. The Cerebral Tissues of Mammalia, and the Limits of Their Homologies, Burt Green Wilder.
39. Variations in the Cerebral Tissues of Domestic Dogs, and Their Bearing Upon Scientific Phrenology, B. G. Wilder.
40. Lateral Asymmetry in the Brains of a Double Human Monster, B. G. Wilder.
41. The Papillary Representation of Two Arms in a Double Human Monster, B. G. Wilder.
42. The Pectoral Muscles of Mammalia, B. G. Wilder.
43. Variation in the Pectoral Muscles of Domestic Dogs, B. G. Wilder.
44. The Need of a Uniform Position for Anatomical Figures; with a recommendation that the Head Be Always Turned Toward the Left, B. G. Wilder.
45. Composition of the Carpus in Dogs, B. G. Wilder.
46. Lateral Position of the Vent in Amphioxus, and in Certain Batrachian Larvæ, B. G. Wilder.
47. Present Aspect of the Question of Intermembral Homologies, B. G. Wilder.
48. Variation in the Condition of the Sesma-Organs in Fetal Pigs of the Same Litter, B. G. Wilder.
49. The Habits and Parasites of Epeira Riparia, B. G. Wilder.
50. The Nets of Epeira, Nephila, and Methrea, B. G. Wilder.
51. The Papillary Formula of the Fossil Elephant Yet Described, Edmund O. Hovey.
52. On Staurolitic Crystals and Green Mountain Gneisses of the Silurian Age, J. D. Dana.
53. The Slates of the Taconic Mountains of the Age of the Hudson River or Cincinnati Group, S. D. Dana.
54. New Flow of Geyser Action as Illustrated by an Artificial Geyser, Edmund Andrews.
55. Methods for Regulating the Motion of a Chronograph, G. W. Hough.
56. Description of an Automatic Registering and Printing Evaporator and Rain-Gauge, G. W. Hough.
57. On the Genus Mirropterus (dryatus) and Its Species, Theodore Gill.
58. On Recent Additions to the Fish-Fauna of Massachusetts, Theodore Gill.
59. An Attachment to the Whirling Table for Projecting Lissajous' Curves, A. E. Dolbear.
60. On the Convertibility of Sound into Electricity, A. E. Dolbear.
61. Relation of Frequency of Aurorae to Changes in the Length of the Earth's Radius Vector, E. B. Elliott.

SECTION A.

The Section was called to order by Dr. Hill, and Prof. Caswell, of Providence, was elected to fill the place of Chairman of the Section.

A Section Committee was elected, consisting of Prof. C. A. Young, E. B. Elliott, and W. V. Wheeldon.

A committee to co-oprate with the Standing Committee was raised, consisting of Prof. Rogers, W. A. Barnard, I. G. Hough, and H. F. Wallis.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read:

The first by Dr. Thomas Hill, "Note on William Watson's Co-ordinates in a Plane," which was a very abstruse but able paper, involving too much of mathematics to interest the public.

The second paper read by Prof. Charles A. Young, "On a New Form of Break-Circuit and the Electric Control of Chronographs."

The third paper was by Prof. S. W. Hough, on "Methods for Regulating the Motion of a Chronograph." The substance of Prof. Hough's paper was as follows: In machines for securing uniform circular motion, it has been customary to regulate the work moving mass. In the method discussed in this paper, but a small portion of the moving mass is acted on by the regulating electro-magnet, requiring much less battery-power. The method has been used on a printing-chronograph for more than two years with entire success.

The next paper was: "Relation of Frequency of Aurorae to Changes in the Length of the Earth's Radius-Vector," by E. B. Elliott. Tables were given, showing that the length of the earth's radius vector increased the most rapidly in the month of March, and diminished the most rapidly during the latter part of the month of September and the first part of October; also, tables of over 12,000 observations were given, showing that aurorae were not frequent at the same periods of the year, to wit: in March, the last of September, and the first of October. The paper elicited interesting discussion.

The next two papers were by William A. Roggen, "Notice of a Machine for Ruling Micrometrical Lines;" and "On the Substitution of Double for Single Threads in Transit Instruments and of Diagram Threads for Micrometers in Zenith Telescopes." They were illustrated by specimens of etchings.

The next two papers were by Prof. A. E. Dalbear: "An Attachment to the Whirling Table for Projecting Lissajous' Curves;" and "On the Convertibility of Sound into Electricity." If a common tuning-fork, or other vibrating, sounding body, be applied to the junction of a thermo-electric hair that is in connection with a delicate galvanometer, the needle will be deflected,—evidently showing that electricity is but a form of molecular motion.

SECTION B.

Fred Putnam called the Section to order, and called on Dr. LeConte, of Philadelphia, to preside temporarily.

Mr. Samuel Scudder, of Philadelphia, was called to act as temporary Secretary.

The temporary organization was then made permanent.

Dr. F. B. Hough, Dr. Theodore Gill, and Prof. Verrill were elected members of the Sectional Committee.

The following Committee, to act with the General Committee in the nomination of officers, was elected: Dr. Hamlin Baryo, Prof. Scudder Townsend, and Prof. Swallow.

PAPERS READ.

The first paper read was by Prof. F. W. Putnam: "Notes on Lesparia and Cyclopterus and Their Allies." It was presented in an able and exhaustive manner, and illustrated by specimens at hand.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, then read a paper on "Notes on the Geology and Economic Mineralogy of the Southeastern Appalachins." The author began with a brief sketch of the physical geography of the mountain-region which borders on the southeastern side of the Appalachian Valley, from Southern Virginia to Northern Georgia. The prevalence over much of this region of mica-schist and of gneiss was noticed, and their character described. The drift phenomena of the north are here unknown, and the rocks retain their original positions, but are much decomposed. The nature of this chemical decomposition is described, but is dry in detail. Why had the similar rocks in New England escaped the first changes? The author thought the same had been produced before the erosion of the glacial period. From the northern rocks the trace have been swept away, while those of the south escaped such action, being beyond the limits of the glaciers. But the author was not absolutely agreed on this point, severely preferring this view to certain others. After describing the mineral deposits of these Appalachian rocks, Dr. Hunt called attention to their great economic values, especially to the deposits of South Carolina; the copper-deposits of Ducktown, Tenn.; the vast beds of pyrites available for the manufacture of acids, which lie hidden within the mountains of the Blue Ridge. This paper elicited considerable discussion.

The third paper presented was prepared by Mr. Thomas Meehan, and read in his absence by the Secretary: "On Hermaphrodism in Rhus Cotinus (the Mist-Tree) and in Rhus Glabra (Common Sumac)." Rhus Cotinus is generally regarded as hermaphrodite. Decodubus, referring to it, usually says it is so. Mr. Meehan had found it, from a large experience, decidinous. It is probable that the error arose from the fact of our chief acquaintance with it through cultivated specimens. The female form is best known. One original plant probably furnished most of those in cultivation. Seeds, probably from wild plants, have recently been somewhat extensively distributed by German seedsmen, and to these seedlings this paper refers. In the male flowers, the gynœcium is almost wanting, while the stamens as fully developed, and the flower is nearly

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 25, 1873.

Another of the sufferers by the Sag accident died yesterday morning in the Alexian Hospital. This brings the number of the murdered up to nineteen.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal*, of Aug. 22, contradicts as utterly false the statement contained in Springfield dispatches of the 20th, that thirteen cases of cholera had occurred in that city.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have not made any statement of the railroad rates they have decided on, but it is believed, in Springfield, that they have agreed to fix first-class passenger rates at 3 cents a mile.

The authorities of Jacksonville, in this State, having prohibited the sale of fruit and vegetables, five of the leading doctors of the city have published a protest against the policy. They approve the confiscation of unripe fruit and stale vegetables, but not those which are ripe and fresh.

The "Graveyard," a spot in the Mississippi River memorable for the steamboat disasters and losses of life which have occurred there, was the scene of a dreadful boiler explosion on Friday. The George C. Wolf, a river boat, blew up, twelve miles above Helena, with a loss of fifteen killed and fourteen wounded. But for the heavy rain falling at the time, the loss of life and property by fire would have been much greater. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The ordinance under which St. Louis has been regulating the social-evil has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Colvin, of one of the local Courts of St. Louis. He decides that, in giving to St. Louis alone of all the municipalities in the State, permission to regulate prostitution, the General Assembly violated the Constitution, which forbids special legislation. The law is unconstitutional again because by restricting its penalties and regulations to one sex it contravened the spirit of the bill of rights. He holds that both parties to the offense should be treated alike.

Mr. T. B. Allen, Master of the State Grange [illegible] Missouri, reports that there are now 500 [illegible] in that State, with an average membership next [illegible] seventy-five. He calculates that before [illegible] there will be 100,000 Grangers enrolled in [illegible] State. In Arkansas the order is unknown out[illegible] the northeastern corner of the State, where there are thirty subordinate Granges, but their popular[illegible] is carrying them into the other counties. There are many colored farmers in the State, and their numbers are increasing. It is not likely that the white farmers will admit the negroes into their Granges [illegible] the social element is made so much of, but there need be no [illegible] this score, as the colored men will organize by themselves.

Mr. Emery, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, whose case was decided by Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court a few days ago, and who was required by that Court to pay over to the Clerk certain moneys held by him, discusses the question through his paper, the Peoria *Transcript*, and reaches the conclusion that Judge Blodgett does not understand the matter, and he, therefore, notifies the United States Court, as follows:

> We shall not pay the funds into Judge Blodgett's Court according to his order for these several reasons:
> *First*—They were sundry certificates of deposit and certified checks, and they are not now in our possession.
> *Second*—We cannot obtain those certificates and checks, and we have no other money to pay in their stead.
> *Third*—We are enjoined by the Circuit Court of Peoria County from paying. Until [illegible] summary proceedings here [illegible] dissolved, or set aside, we are [illegible] it.
> *Fourth*—Our bond from Farrell does not cover any such act as paying the money into Judge Blodgett's Court to await his final decision as to its ownership.

It will be remembered that, about a year ago, negotiations were pending between the United States and Germany for the conclusion of a treaty for the protection of German emigrants. It is now officially announced by the German papers that the negotiations have produced no result, and are at an end, mainly because an agreement about the jurisdiction and competency of the courts of the two countries could not be arrived at. The *Deutsche Nachrichtung*, however, says there is no reason to regret this, as the energetic measure taken by the German Government render a formal treaty unnecessary, the appointment of a special Imperial Emigration Commissioner and the almost exclusive dispatch of emigrants by large steamers, having added much to their safety and comfort. At the same time, the absence of any special treaty between the two countries will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the Prussian Government, as it will thereby be better enabled to carry out its schemes for stemming the immense tide of emigration which is setting from that country towards our shores.

The Chicago produce markets were more active and higher on Saturday, except in provisions. Mess pork was quiet, and 5@10c per brl higher, at $16.12½@16.20 cash, and $15.85@15.90 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7⅞@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and easier, at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9⅞@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were more active and unchanged, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, and 1½@2c higher, closing at $1.19½ cash, and $1.12½ seller September. Corn was active, and nearly 1c higher, closing at 39½c cash, and 39¾@39⅞c seller September. Oats were in good demand, and ¼@⅜c higher, closing at 27½c cash, and 26¾ seller September. Rye was quiet, and 1c higher, at 66c. Barley was active, and irregularly higher, closing at $1.30 cash, and $1.17 seller September. The hog market was fairly active and steady, with sales at $4.25@4.85 for poor heavy to choice light. No change was noted in the cattle and sheep markets, the former ruling active and firm, and the latter quiet and steady.

The Washington *Chronicle*, edited by ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Harlan, is very much annoyed because the press, including many Republican papers, denounce the Salary-Grab Law passed by the last Congress. It insists that to "call it a 'steal' is untrue, and degrading to the parties who indulge in such charges." As the editor of that paper was one of those who took the back-pay, it is comforting at least to know that he is restive under the charge of stealing. The argument to prove that it is not a steal, is that Congress had the power to pass the act; therefore it was legal, and what is legal cannot be a "steal," because the law does not sanction stealing. It clinches this argument by asking: "Is it possible that so large a proportion of the representative men of the nation would willfully blur their own consciences for any earthly consideration, much less for so small a consideration as a few hundred or a few thousand dollars each?" The general opinion of the country inclines to an affirmative answer to that question. The fact proves that, whether the consciences were blurred or not, the great majority took the paltry consideration of the few hundreds or few thousands of dollars. The American people have very little confidence in the consciences of statesmen, after the exposures of last year. It is not necessary to mention names. But the number of consciences that were not in the least blurred by accepting Credit Mobilier stock, and checks for thousands of dollars from the officers of the Pacific Railroad, was a large one. The men who could accept Oakes Ames' dividends, and Dr. Durant's checks, cannot be said to have consciences that could be blurred by voting themselves 50 per cent back-pay. We suggest that, if the back-pay is to be defended, public intelligence ought not to be insulted by insisting that the members of the last Congress were too conscientious to do any wrong.

DOUBLE TRACKS AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

The late collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad has directed public attention to the necessity of double tracks as an element of safety in railway travel. There appears to be a general agreement, outside of the railroad men, that double tracks on the main trunk lines would decrease largely the number of collisions, as they would certainly arrest the danger of head-collisions. These, it is proper to remember, are always the most serious in the loss of life. It is natural that the railroad managers should not come forward voluntarily to approve of this position so long as the capitalists who control the companies that employ them are opposed to the investment. Yet it would be difficult to persuade an intelligent business man that a second track on a prosperous railroad like the Chicago & Alton would not expedite and increase the business to an extent that would more than pay a good interest on the extra investment. This is a matter, however, which the railroads claim the right of regulating for themselves, and, so far as their business and its returns are concerned, the State has no right to interfere its authority. But, as regards public safety, there is no doubt that the State has the power to coerce by law all adjuncts which are deemed essential to it.

It has already been suggested in THE TRIBUNE that the next Legislature should fix a statutory penalty of a large sum of money for every railway collision resulting in a loss of human life, leaving it to the railroads to provide their own means for protecting themselves against it. Whether this shall be done or not, it is competent for the Legislature to examine what preventive [illegible] a double track has on collisions, and it could do the people of this State and the whole country a service by taking testimony in regard to it. The Railroad Commissioners might prepare the way by gathering together evidence relevant to the subject. If the Coroner's Jury in the Lemont disaster had done its full duty it would have entered upon this inquiry with reference to ascertaining the blame which actually attaches to the Chicago & Alton Company for not laying a second track before this time. If it can be demonstrated that a railroad, doing a certain amount of business, and running a certain number of trains, requires two tracks to insure the safety of its passengers, it undoubtedly comes within the functions of the State to enforce the laying of a second track in such cases. Of course, there is a great difference between roads which are occupied with numerous trains, both passenger and freight, going both ways on the same track, and roads on which few trains are run, far apart, and with less necessity for expediting their business. The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* has collected some decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, setting forth the police power of the State in regard to regulations of public safety, which show that double tracks could be enforced by law if they are necessary to the preservation of human life. A case brought against the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company for killing cattle is one in point. In 1865, the Legislature passed a general law requiring railways to fence in their roadbeds. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the railroad set up its chartered privileges. The Supreme Court held in this case, as it has held in many others, that it was not the will of the Legislature, in granting charters to railroad corporations, that these bodies should be wholly independent of and irresponsible to the Government. It said further: "The power to enact police regulations operates upon all alike. This is a fundamental principle, and lies at the foundation of society itself. It is yielded by each member when he enters society, for the benefit of all. It is incident to, and part of government itself, and need not be expressly reserved, when it grants rights or property, to individuals or corporate bodies, as they take subservient to this right. Although individual rights may be said to be absolute, they are all subject to be controlled in their enjoyment for the general good." This portion of the decision, like Judge Lawrence's decision in the celebrated Alton case, shows that, while charters must be respected, they do not and were never intended to release the corporations thereby created from the operation of the laws governing common carriers. The following extract from the decision in the Ohio & Mississippi case defines even more explicitly the police powers of the State:

> That corporate franchises, in private corporations are vested rights, requiring the protection of government, cannot be denied. They are special individual rights, which fall as clearly within the requirement as that of any other class.
>
> But like the general rights of individuals they are subject to be controlled for the general welfare. That the right and not only the right but the duty of protecting the traveling public from danger, while intrusted to the care of these bodies and their agents, is devolved upon Government, is unquestionably true. And for that purpose, the Legislature may, beyond all doubt, regulate the speed of trains, require them to place guards at bridges and other points of danger, and they may, as they have done, require the sound of a whistle or a bell at road-crossings and thoroughfares, for the safety of passengers and others, together with their property.

If, then, an act of the Legislature can compel railroads, their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, to provide protection against the killing of cows and the destruction of property, it is possible that the State might require railroads to provide double tracks whenever the safety of human life demands them; and it can impose adequate penalties to secure compliance with the enactment.

TAXING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Springfield *Journal* thinks it is not possible for the State of Illinois to make any equitable arrangement with the railroads whereby the latter could pay into the State Treasury a fixed percentage of their gross receipts in lieu of general taxation, State and municipal. The *Journal* assumes that, while under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, a gross sum may be paid in lieu of other taxation, such a proceeding is prohibited by the Constitution of Illinois. The provision of the Constitution of this State which is supposed to prohibit such an arrangement is the following, being Section 6, of Article 9:

> The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district, whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

The *Journal* misunderstands the meaning and intention of this Section. Under the previous Constitution, the Legislature had enacted various laws, particularly the act of 1869, by which the taxes levied for State and other purposes on certain property, and on all property above a certain valuation, in certain cities, towns, counties, and districts were released or allowed to be withheld from the State Treasury, and were directed to be applied to purposes of a purely local character. The theory of this legislation was that the State tax thus released, discharged, or diverted to local purposes, would in the end so benefit property in such localities that, after the expiration of the term of release, the general revenue would be greatly increased. It was to put an end to this system of commutation of present taxes for a prospective increase in the value of taxable property, as illustrated in the tax-grabbing laws of 1865 and '9, and of other years, that this and other like clauses were inserted in the Constitution of 1870. It has no application to the mode nor to the subjects of taxation, but simply provides that when a tax is laid it shall be paid, and shall not be withheld, released, discharged, or commuted, which provision is grossly and directly violated by the present practice.

The power to tax, and the objects of taxation are stated in the first and second sections of Article 9 of the Constitution of 1870, which say:

> The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property, . . . but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, . . . and persons and corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

This is substantially the same as was contained in the Constitution of 1848, and the Springfield *Journal* is mistaken in assuming that there was any special provision in that Constitution which authorized the arrangement with the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The Legislature of Illinois was authorized by the Constitution of 1848, as it is by that of 1870, to tax the franchises of railroad corporations. The State of Pennsylvania has recently levied a tax on the franchises of the railroad corporations in that State, not under any special authority of the State Constitution, but under the general assumption that they were taxable. It further provided that the mode of ascertaining the taxable value of such franchises and apportioning the tax thereon, was to tax the gross receipts of such companies. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the franchise of a railroad corporation is a proper subject for taxation, and that to levy a tax on the gross receipts of such corporation is a proper mode of levying such tax on such franchise. What we suggested was that the railroads of this State should voluntarily offer to pay their proper share of taxation; that, instead of annually quarreling with the various town, city, and county authorities as to the equitable value of their lands, town lots, rails, and machinery, they should, in view of the great value of their franchises, offer to pay into the State Treasury a certain percentage on their gross receipts, which the State might equitably apportion among the municipalities entitled to share therein. The contract with the Illinois Central Railroad was made under the Constitution of 1848, the provisions of which so far as designating the mode and objects of taxation were identical with those of the present Constitution. That contract deprives the municipalities of all share in the tax, and all revenue for local purposes. It is possible for the State to make other contracts by which, in lieu of a tax on franchises, the several roads shall pay into the State Treasury, for State and local purposes, a fixed percentage on their gross receipts. To do this requires legislation. Certain it is, the Legislature, under the direct authority of the Constitution, and the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, may tax these franchises by levying a tax on the gross receipts of the several roads.

The Monmouth (Ill.) *Atlas* makes a rather singular statement in regard to Secretary Belknap's treatment of three rejected candidates for the West Point Academy from this State and Iowa. These were McCulloch, of Monmouth, Devosa, of the Eighth Iowa District, and Murphy, of Chicago. McCulloch was a self-educated young man, like Murphy, who had been a hackman in this city, and whose success at the competitive examination for the appointment by Mr. Congressman Rice occasioned something of a sensation. The statement of the *Atlas* is that Secretary Belknap went to Murphy, after his examination and rejection, and voluntarily proffered him a reappointment, and did afterwards reappoint him, while he told Mr. Congressman Roy that "it was impossible for him to confirm McCulloch's reappointment." The *Atlas* does not understand this kind of partiality on the part of a Cabinet officer.

THE MODOC MURDERERS.

At last it is announced that the findings of the Modoc Court-Martial have been approved by the President, and that the savage murderers will be hanged on the 3d day of October next. It is now nearly a year since the first efforts were made to enforce the order of the Government that the Modocs should be placed upon the Klamath Reservation. With the events which have taken place since that time—the escape of the Modocs from the Reservation, the disastrous defeat of Lieut. Wheeler, the fights in the Lava Beds, the murder of Gen. Canby and Peace-Commissioner Thomas, the final capture of Capt. Jack and his fellow-chiefs, and their trial—the public is already familiar. They have been tried by the military authorities, found guilty by them, and will be executed by them. It has been a long, costly, and tedious operation to effect the capture of this mob of savages, and it has been done at a fearful expense in human life, which might have been partially obviated had not the military authorities been hampered at almost every step by Peace-Commissioners, Quakers, and Indian Agents, inspired by motives of sentiment and speculation combined. There is a certain degree of consolation, however, that the case is now fixed so that they can have no further influence upon it. It is not likely that they can bring any influences to bear to save the murderous wretches from their well-merited doom. There is an equal degree of consolation in the fact that the Government in carrying out its Indian policy has recognized the necessity and the strict justice of treating an Indian like a white man. When the Government recognizes that necessity under all circumstances it will have less trouble with its savage wards. If a white man is able to work and will not, he must take his chances of starving. Why not an Indian? If a white man commits murder and is found guilty, he is hanged. Why not an Indian?

The execution of the Modoc murderers will have an excellent effect upon other tribes which are disposed to leave their reservations and engage in plundering and murdering. It will show them that the laws of the Government, and the treaties which they have made, cannot be broken with impunity. It will show them that they cannot always rely upon Quakers and Indian Agents to shield them from punishment. It will also serve to restore the confidence of the frontier settlers in the Government, and will inspire them with the conviction that they have as much right to live as the Indian. There is no punishment an Indian dreads so much as hanging, and the news of the execution of this sextette of murderers, as it spreads from tribe to tribe, will fill them with terror, and will serve to keep them at peace upon their reservations. The white settlers will hereafter pursue their labors and seek their repose at night with a more perfect degree of security than ever before.

It is impossible, however, to read the orders for the execution of these savages without being struck at once with the inconsistency of the Government in allowing the Texan murderers, Satanta and Big Tree, to be taken from prison and sent to their tribe, where they are to remain until fall, and where they will remain the rest of their lives if they succeed in inducing the absent Indians to return to their reservations. If Capt. Jack is to be hanged, why not Satanta and Big [illegible] murder, they committed a dozen. His acts of cruelty dwarf into insignificance by the side of the bloody deeds of these two Texan fiends. They have murdered, burned, and pillaged for years. They have ravished women, tortured little children, and been the terror of every settler in Northern Texas for a long time. If justice is to be done to these Indian murderers hereafter, let it at least be done impartially.

THE HOSPITAL LOT.

The Board of County Commissioners have perpetrated an astounding joke. They have purchased for $158,000 a site for a County Hospital but the site is cut off by streets into several blocks, and these blocks are further divided by alleys. The Hospital, therefore, will have to be scattered about; one ward on one block, another on another block. Instead of having one hospital, or one building under one roof, it will consist of half a dozen hospitals, with a block set apart as a park, where the lusty patients can play base ball in summer, or skate in winter, and the physicians in charge can have a whole block devoted to residences for themselves and families. Another block can be made into a garden for the cultivation of vegetables for the hospital. To suppose the City Council will ever vote to vacate Paulina street in order to let some person sell the street and the adjoining lots to the County Commissioners, is assuming that that body is as blind to the public interests as the County Board have been. If the County Board have not parted with their control over this subject it is to be hoped that eight members will be found who have self-respect enough to reconsider the action on this County Hospital business. As it stands it looks very much as belonging to that class of proceedings which rendered the old Board of Supervisors so infamous. This thing is too transparent for any member having any personal character to defend or approve. If the action of a week ago can be reconsidered, let it be done. The idea of spreading a county hospital over four or five detached blocks, and paying for the several patches of ground nearly $20,000 an acre, is too glaring a job even in these days, when all official expenditures are more or less tainted with fraud. We hope that this question will be tested at the meeting to-day, and that the yeas and nays will be taken, so that the public may know how many of those who voted for this thing a week ago did so uninformed of the outrage upon public interests that was involved.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* is delighted to inform its readers that there "are increasing indications of Democratic" intention to nominate a straight Democratic ticket, and thereby render the election of the Republican State ticket a certainty. The *Hawkeye*, and the Republican press of Iowa generally, have reformed their political vocabulary. They no longer remember or mention anything disagreeable in the history of the Democratic party. Democratic opposition to the war, to reconstruction, to the abolition of slavery, to negro suffrage, is all forgotten, and that party is only referred to in terms of admiration for its bold and fearless adherence to the great principles upon which it was founded. The Dubuque *Herald*, the once "Copperhead" organ of that State, whose editor was arrested and sent to one of the military forts upon a charge of disloyalty, is now quoted as the most rational paper in Iowa, and as having clearer views of what the Democratic party should do than any other paper in the State. The reason is that the *Herald* insists that the Democrats shall not directly or indirectly permit the Republican party in Iowa to be defeated, and because it insists that the farmers shall only recover their rights when they join the Democratic party.

In view of the forthcoming trial of Marshal Bazaine, the full text of the charges against him will be of interest. He is charged as follows: "First, with having capitulated with the enemy and surrendered to him the fortress of Metz, of which he was the commander-in-chief, without having previously exhausted all means of defense. Second, with having in his capacity as chief of the army before Metz, in the open field, signed a capitulation, in consequence of which his troops were obliged to lay down their arms, and with not having done, before entering upon verbal or written negotiation, all that was prescribed to him to do by his duty and his honor." Under the provisions of the French code of military justice, if Marshal Bazaine is found guilty of either charge, his punishment will be military degradation and death. The report on the charges has been drawn up by Gen. Riviere, and Gen. Pourcet will act as Government Commissioner at the trial, which takes place at Compiegne. The trial will be looked for with great interest, especially as the Crown Prince to whom Bazaine surrendered, and other German officers, have tendered their testimony on behalf of the Marshal.

An English laborer in Norwich has discovered a new and very simple system of divorce. Not agreeing very well with his wife, he suggested that she had better marry another man, a friend of theirs. She was nothing loth, and, all parties agreeing, they went to the Registrar's office, and there the husband formally gave away his wife to his friend, who was delighted with the present, [illegible] pair were married forthwith. When the facts [illegible] however, husband No. 1 was arrested. The prisoner pleaded in his defense that he had a few words with his wife, and "gived her away." In consideration of his ignorance, the Court only sentenced him to two months' imprisonment. It is not stated that anything was done in the case of the other two, so that husband No. 2 is probably still enjoying his novel present.

The Winona *Republican* is fiercely indignant concerning certain publications referring to Senator Carpenter; it evidently understands that the Republican party is under obligation to deny and resent everything said reflecting upon a Republican office-holder. It thus tells the Senator what he must do in the premises:

> As for Senator Carpenter, his duty is clear. He must take the slanderous *Tribune* by the throat and force Whitelaw Reid to eat his own foul words. He must institute a libel suit against that lying mouthpiece of Liberalism, not only in defense of his own character, but also in defense of the lady, whose good name has been so foully aspersed, and who, it is hardly necessary to say, belongs to the highest circles of society, and has always enjoyed a spotless reputation.

The troubles of English clergymen seem to be upon the increase. It is but a few days since that we gave the particulars of the imprisonment of two of the profession. The last English mail brings the particulars of a divorce suit instituted by the Rev. Newman Hall, alleging the adultery of his wife with a man named Richardson. His marriage was rather a romantic one, and arose out of the affection his wife had formed for him whilst he was her tutor. She was the daughter of a Scotch gentleman well known in the religious world, and whose life Mr. Hall afterwards wrote. The same mail also brings the details of the preliminary examination of the Rev. Charles Geary, of Holloway, for obtaining five shillings by false pretenses. The Rev. Geary, it appears, was making a very general collection of money for the support of a mission to navvies, which was subsequently shown to be a myth.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Sentiments infused into the call of Republican County Conventions in Illinois:

> The voters of LaSalle County, Illinois, who are in sympathy with and devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and are opposed to extortion and unjust discrimination in any shape or form whatever, etc.—*LaSalle County Republican Committee.*
>
> The Republican electors, and all others opposed to monopolies and their special privileges, and in favor of the interests of the farming and producing classes, in the several towns in the county of Whiteside, etc.—*Whiteside County Republican Committee.*

—Sentiments entertained by organs which agree to disagree:

> Republican farmers of Iroquois County, after ignoring your time-honored name for the time, that it might not offend even the ear of a Democrat, and substituting that of "People's Anti-Monopoly Party" instead, in order to secure the co-operation of your ancient enemy in the advancement of a much desired reform, are you ready to make the disgraceful compromise of manhood and dignity that our Democratic and Liberal-Republican neighbors demand?—*Watseka (Ill.) Republican.*
>
> Many of our sister counties strongly Democratic in their vote, under the skillful manipulation of Radicals and "sore-heads," seem inclined to run after "strange gods." This may be all correct, but what is expected to be gained by abandoning an old, tried, and efficient organization for a new, untried, will-o'-the-wisp concern, we confess we are unable to see, and we are somewhat surprised to see some of our so-called Democratic journals so ready to take a "new departure."—*Carmi (Ill.) Courier.*

—The sentiments of an organ which omits to state that Grant and the Republican party have done it all and left nothing further to be desired:

> Controlling the legislation of three-fourths of the States, and of the National Government, composed of men who have learned to hate oppression and wrong, victorious over the greatest system of oppression, extortion, and wrong that the world ever saw, all of its impulses and traditions making it the most dangerous of enemies to the tyrant, extortioner, monopolist;—its President, in his last message, calling for action by the National Congress in opposition to railroad extortion—its Congress actively employed, by its committees, even during its recess, in digesting a plan for controlling their rates—its party conventions in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, speaking out in thunder tones against the continuance of that system by which railroad rings have built up gigantic fortunes at the expense of the impoverished people—it is the most powerful, the most dangerous enemy that the railroad power has to encounter—a friend to the people, such that nothing but madness will induce them to dispense with it.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.*

—The sentiments of an ever-faithful organ which thinks Cyrus C. Carpenter (Rankin) should be, and Jacob G. Vale (Reform) should not be, elected Governor of Iowa, and the reason why:

> The people have too freshly in mind the fact that Democratic Congressmen voted for the "grab," and pocketed their share of the money. Democrats also participated in the Credit Mobilier affair. The antecedents of persons who assume to be reformers are very closely scanned.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The Davenport *Democrat* discovers discord among certain of the Iowa organs:

> The organs of the party have been saying ever since the Anti-Monopoly Convention that the platform must be a good one because it was stolen from the Republican, and now the Iowa City Post-Office organ comes forward and declares it to be "a string of meaningless resolutions full of high-sounding generalities for effect, with no vast principle with which any one is at issue."

—A Postmaster in Fayette County, Iowa, declares in italic type that "*every Democrat in Congress, without exception*, voted for that grab;" and the ever-faithful Davenport *Gazette*, with sublime unconsciousness of its own exposure, says: "Because a few Republicans hold on to their back-pay, no matter what their reasons, is no excuse for a host of Democrats doing likewise."

—The call for a County Convention at Franklin, near Keokuk, Iowa, sets forth:

> The Committee, deeply impressed with their trust, take the liberty of saying that this is to be an anti-monopoly, anti-party, anti-steal convention. The call is to everybody. If the people do not think it worth while to come and take care of their own interests, who can they blame more seriously than themselves if they do not receive satisfactory attention? . . . Sweep away political parasites, and make room for a healthier growth. Let us be men and act accordingly.

—The Des Moines correspondent of the Dubuque *Herald* writes of the situation:

> The reports from the different counties in this section of the State continue to be decidedly encouraging for the Opposition. In none of the heavy counties around us are the Radicals certain, or even confident of electing the ticket nominated, or to be nominated, in the regular Radical Convention. This causes the uneasiness among the Radical managers here, and they do not know how to meet the many calls for help coming up to them from the different counties. The Governor they find won't do for effective work, and his orders are now to bushwhack around at county fairs and Grange meetings whenever and wherever an invitation can be obtained for him.

—The Republican platform of Iowa declares that the "back-pay steal" was "most flagrantly improper and infamous," and that it should secure the political condemnation of all who were a party to it." And yet our Republican State Central Committee announces John A. Logan as one of the speakers who is expected to enlighten Iowa voters in the coming campaign, notwithstanding he was one of the supporters of that "infamous" measure, and has never given any signs of repentance! Until he purges himself from this "infamy," John A. Logan as a speaker for Republicans had better be invited to stay on his own side of the river. In Iowa we are likely to have enough of this salary-grab business without importing any from Illinois.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—To expound the platform of platitude in Iowa, we find Back-Pay Palmer and Orr, Ex-parson Harlan, the railroad-ring-attorneys Henderson and Hubbard, and eight honest Congressmen who, although not sworn into their seats yet, have drawn their $625 a month since March 4; and, not content with home talent of such transcendent brilliancy, the Republican State Central Committee has invited John A. Logan to tell the farmers what he knows about political purity and party honesty.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—The Washington *Chronicle* is laboring earnestly to prove that the salary-grab was right. It is astonishing what men can school themselves into believing, who live in Washington, cut off from healthy contact with the masses.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The late increase of the salary of members is regarded as such an abuse of the confidence reposed in Congress by the Constitution, one so flagrant and unnecessary, that nothing short of a revocation of the odious act will satisfy the outraged feelings of the people. There is no use in attempting to evade or conciliate the sense of injustice which the people feel in regard to it.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—The natural sense of justice of plain men was shocked by it; and it may fairly be said that neither the lapse of time nor all that has been said in extenuation has sensibly modified the first impression.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—These back-pay grabbers, in voting this amount of money and accepting it, have forever cut themselves off from political promotion, to whatever party they may belong. The idea that [illegible] of the people was but momentary [illegible] mistake.—[illegible]

—*Resolved*, That we [illegible] to be an egregious [illegible] Congress, commonly called the [illegible] and denounce every member who voted [illegible] dodged the vote, or received back-pay, as being corrupt and unworthy of the confidence or support of the people to any position of trust, without regard to the political party to which he belonged.—*Christian County (Ill.) Democrats.*

—*Resolved*, That we hold the Republican party responsible, through the President who signed the bill, for the outrage known as the "salary-grab." That, like other outrageous measures, was the work of a Republican Congress, but the Democrats who aided it and profited by it deserted the principles of their party, and showed themselves unworthy of public confidence.—*Lancaster County (Pa.) Democrats.*

—If necessary, the unhealthy flesh must be sloughed off, and our approaching Democratic State Convention must denounce the whole steal and every man who voted for it—be he Democrat or Republican. As a party our skirts must be clear, and must be made clear by no such much miserable collection of generalities as was used by the Republicans in their State platform; but in the plainest words afforded by the language which we use, must this nasty thing be denounced.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—The *Post* calls on the Democratic party to repudiate the salary-grabbers of its political faith. This, at last, shows that a gleam of reason is breaking over the mind of our cotemporary. We recognized, long ago, that certain Republican Congressmen were guilty of voting for the salary-grab, and denounced them.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.*

—The people are sick of and disgusted with the corruption of Congress, which has defiled the national character.—*Morris (Ill.) Herald-Republican.*

—The sole object of the majority of office-holders for the past two years has been to take the most money or advantage possible out of the office, with the least expenditure of time, zeal, or intelligence. . . . Look around and behold public life, corrupt as it has been under rotten monarchies.—*Danville (Ill.) Commercial-Republican.*

—The people have determined to be sold out no longer. The best men in the country, of both parties, have determined to make one grand effort to save the free institutions of America to American citizens, and all the powers and combinations put forth and entered into by money-making politicians cannot change the course of events.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—What is wanted to destroy the blighting influence of two parties run ostensibly in opposition, but really working in harmony for plunder, is an organization in which all honest men can co-operate.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—The great people's party will be composed of Democrats and honest Republicans, who owe no allegiance to Grant, the chief of salary-grabbers. The new party will succeed. Both old parties will die together.—*Hillsboro (Ill.) Democrat.*

—If the Grangers mean nothing but display, they are "all froth," but "if they mean something they must act." They claim to feel and know the wrong inflicted upon them, hence they must find and apply the remedy. If they will look for the origin and cause, it will be easily found in the acts of corrupt rings and dishonest legislation. This is the source. There is no remedy but to dispel the one and purify the other. This can only be done by the ballot.—*McGregor (Iowa) Times.*

—Surrounded on all sides by corporations, rings, and cliques, who are struggling, but with a common purpose, vampire-like, to see who can get the most life-blood out of the people, it becomes necessary to reassert the simple doctrine: The greatest good to the greatest number, and let the watch-word be as of old, beware of monopolies. Let the people test the action and not the professions of the politicians and the party in power by this talisman, and the result will not be doubtful.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The railroad grab is even worse than the Congressional salary-grab. Railroads pay taxes on about one-fourth of their real value or actual cost, and then, by their fraudulent system of "watering," declare dividends on stock representing two or three times the real value or cost of the roads and equipments.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

—The railroad companies, when the new Illinois law went into force July 1, attempted by bravado and unjust rates to make the people sick of the law and express a desire to return to the old times once more. But for once the schemes of these extortionists and monopolists will fail. . . . We want cheaper freights, less watered stock, smaller dividends on a grossly exaggerated capital, and a full and fair assessment for taxation. That is the ultimatum. The railroad kings may as well acquiesce gracefully as by force.—*Yorkville (Ill.) Record.*

—If the Illinois Board of Equalization should take the railroad managers at their word and raise the valuation of their property up to what they have sworn it is worth, it would very materially aid in reducing the percentage on all other property, and at the same time read a lecture to railroad officials on the subject of honesty and fair dealing, which it seems they stand in considerable need of.—*Carlyle (Ill.) Banner.*

—Thus the work moves on. Prominent men are beginning to feel that our Congressmen have surrendered this country to the railroads. What shall be done? is the question of great moment at the present. Some means must be devised, or we are bound to the nod of the railway officials. That these men should be outside of law or the control of courts, or should in every instance receive their support, is in violation of the spirit of our Constitution.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Republican.*

—Senator Morton knows as well as any other man, that his only hope [to be President] is to keep abreast with the demands of the people. That has been the policy of the Republican party heretofore, and must be in the future, if that party is continued in power. Acting on this principle, the party must take cognizance of the farmers' movement and adopt whatever is just and right in it. On the transportation question, it is not hampered and confined to State action by the doctrine of State rights, and is, therefore, better prepared to offer farmers a more thorough remedy for the evils they complain of than its opponent.—*Logansport (Ind.) Journal.*

THE REPUBLICANS.

Opening of the Political Campaign in Ohio.

Republican Mass-Meeting at Athens on Saturday.

Speeches of Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. E. F. Noyes, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 23.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, opened the Republican State campaign at Athens, O., to-day. The meeting was a large one, said to be the largest Republican gathering in that locality since the war. The main front of the stand bore the motto, "Ohio welcomes Indiana's great War Governor," while over the arched entrance to the Campus of the Ohio University, where the meeting was held, were the words, "Noyes and Victory."

At half-past 1 o'clock Hon. John Welch, President of the meeting, introduced Senator Morton, who was followed by Gov. Noyes. Senator Morton delivered his speech while sitting, and both gentlemen were listened to with close attention. At the end of Senator Morton's remarks on the salary-grab, the following occurred: Judge Plants said: "It had been reported here, Senator, that you have personally accepted the back-pay. Will you explain?"

Gov. Noyes here said: "A note has been handed up from the crowd asking what he has done with his back-pay. He feels a little delicate about answering, but I think we will press the question."

Senator Morton then said: "Well, I can say I have not taken it, and never expect to." [Cries of "Good," "We will vote for you," and loud applause.] "I immediately after the passage of the bill, I had an invitation with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, and we there agreed that we would not take it, believing that the principle involved in back-pay was not a sound one, and I desire expressly to say that, while I entertain that view myself in regard to the principle of back-pay, it is due to other members of Congress, who voted for and received it, to say that they thought they had a right to that which was sanctioned by precedents, by votes and actions by many of the ablest men who have gone before them in the nation. It is a matter upon which men have a right to differ, and differ honestly. I have simply stated my convictions, while I want to do justice to their motives."

SENATOR MORTON OF INDIANA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: I am here to-day by [illegible] of the Republican State Central Committee [illegible] draw their [illegible] political situation, and to present and should give their suppor[illegible] ould not with[illegible] candidates.

It is a trite but true saying that in all free governments controlled by public opinion, the people are divided into parties, and that parties are the instruments by which the Government is carried on. The men who entertain the same opinions and act together to enforce those opinions constitute a party, which will be more or less powerful according to the efficiency of the organization resorted to in order to produce unity of action. New parties cannot be gotten up to order, or created by conventions and resolutions, but are the outgrowth of great events or new conditions, and are always ephemeral unless founded upon some great fundamental principle which separates them from other parties. It is not necessary to have new parties because new issues are presented, for it is the business of existing parties to grapple with these issues.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Since the canvass of last year the National Government has been working steadily and successfully, like a piece of well constructed machinery, with but little friction, and nothing very new in government or practice has been developed. The Administration of President Grant is becoming even a greater success from year to year, and undoubtedly commands the increasing confidence of the nation. His Cabinet, in which your own State is conspicuously represented, is able and faithful, and each department is well and skillfully managed.

Turning from the nation to the State, I will inquire whether the affairs of Ohio have not been ably and faithfully administered by the Republican party for many years, and if under the administration of that party you have not steadily grown and prospered materially, morally, and intellectually? Have you not an able and faithful Governor, who has successfully discharged the duties of his high office, and shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his election two years ago? He is now before you again, a candidate for your suffrages, by the unanimous voice of his party. He does not come from that bourne from which it was supposed, until the late Democratic Convention, no traveller ever returned, but fresh from a successful performance of his duties, fresh from the people, and but a little while back from the battlefield upon which he testified to his faith by his blood.

BOURBON REHABILITATION.

The most significant political event of the season is the attempted reorganization of the Democratic party in Ohio and other States upon the basis of its original principles, rejecting and repudiating, after much hesitation, the progress and professions of last year; and this movement in the Democratic party is so general that I am satisfied no new party will soon take its place, and it is a simple choice between that and the Republican party; and that whoever and whatever may contribute to the defeat of the latter is but aiding the success of the former.

"To be, or not to be" is the question which for some two years has agitated and divided the Democratic party. A large number of Democratic politicians, among them some of the wisest and ablest, are of the opinion that the party has outlived its honor and all possibilities of usefulness, and ought to be dissolved and give place to a new organization. They insist that its record during the war is so blackened with treason, so loaded down with blunders, that it cannot be buried out of sight or borne on to victory, and will continue to drag the party down to hopeless and dishonorable defeat. So oppressed were the leaders of that party with this conviction that last year, while still professing to maintain its form and organization, they consented to take as its candidates for President and Vice-President men who had for many years been its most bitter opponents and revilers, and did not entertain a principle in common with it.

A VOICE FROM WITHIN.

Mr. Groesbeck, an eminently respectable gentleman of large ability, who for some years has been spitting upon the Democratic party and declaring it worn out and unclean, but still keeps his pew in it, and, when it travels, rides upon its platform, in a letter recently published, says:

"I believe the old historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last ten years and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender, or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it would be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one."

When the members of an organization are divided in opinion as to whether it can honorably continue to exist or ought to be buried out of sight, it would seem there should be but little ground for hesitation on the part of all men who are not bound to that organization by prejudice or interest, in deciding to contribute in no respect to bring it into power.

THE OLD DEMOCRACY IN THE FIELD.

A majority of the Democratic leaders in Ohio, after full deliberation, have determined to cling to the old organization with all its crimes, follies and blunders upon its head—to stand by its record and its principles, and to renew the struggle for the control of the Government.

The platform adopted by the Democratic party at Columbus, declares that "the party does not seek to revive dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances." It makes no mention of what are dead issues, but in reaffirming its former principles, which it declares are suited alike to all times and circumstances, it points to the future of the party as defined by the past. True, it says the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to secession and nullification, but this means no more than "Dear Sir" and "Your obedient servant" put in a letter to a stranger. The whole of the first resolution, in a mild form, reaffirms the doctrine of State rights; talks about the dangers of centralization, and clearly refers to and reasserts the old Democratic doctrine out of which secession and nullification logically and inevitably flow.

THEIR LEADER IN OHIO.

The nomination of ex-Senator Allen, a gentleman of ability and reputation, for the office of Governor, is significant, and was intended to be, that the party has rejected all ideas of progress, and has returned to its ante-bellum notions and principles. Mr. Allen, in the days in which he lived, was a State Rights Democrat of the strictest sect, entertaining all the notions in regard to slavery that were common to his party at that time, and his nomination is a proclamation that the party has returned to those doctrines and ideas. As well attempt to restore the costume and manners of ancient Egypt by presenting for our admiration and pattern well-preserved mummies from her Pyramids. It is a vain and futile attempt to ignore the war and all the mighty lessons and events of the last twelve years. Within that period, since Mr. Allen's departure from political life, and before his resurrection, the greatest events in

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POLITICAL MASQUERADING.

Ls year, the Democratic leaders, while wholly un- regarate in their hearts, attempted victory by false pretenses—by marching under false colors. The look or their candidate for President a high-tariff Republican, and adopted a platform which was Republican in all its leading features. The people did not believe in their sincerity, but they vo- ciferously swore they were in earnest, and had in good- fatherhood their backs upon that platform. But now they admit attempted fraud, laugh in the faces of the Libels, and tell them they never attempted to aban- don their old faith and party, and merely wanted to use their fingers to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

The Democratic politicians believed last year they had captured the Democracy and led them to make a final renunciation of their old principles, and to recognise in good faith the Constitutional Amendments, the en- franchisement of the colored race, and the general re- sults of the war. And their ambition to accomplish this was a noble one, and might well appeal to the highest patriotism; but all their efforts have grove a lamentable failure. Last year, under their lead, the Democracy professed to recognize the natural and political rights of the colored man and the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; but in their Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; but in their several State platforms this year they significantly ig- nore all these things, declaring that upon all great questins they stand where they have always stood, That the war was a failure, and had denied the validity of the amendments and refused to accept colored suffr- rage as a finality; they have again distinctly placed themselves upon that ground.

What faith can the nation have in any professions of reform made by these politicians, who after flirting and masquerading on all political questions finally throw off the mask and with derisive shouts tell their late allies: "We were only trying to use you; we are nothing but old-fashioned, ante-war, pro-slavery Demo- crats, and deny the entire policy of the nation, and as- sert the sovereignty of the States."

Mr. Greenbeck, in his late letter, says the surrender and confessions of last year cannot be recalled; but he forgets that it is a mere struggle of war, and meant no more that when during the Rebellion a rebel regi- ment put on a blue uniform to enable them to effect a surprise and a victory.

[The Senator then discussed at considerable length the doctrine of State Rights.]

ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In answer to the general charges of corruption, and the allegation that everything is going on wrong, and that the country is on the highway to ruin, I say at present the actual state of affairs,—the general and unparalle- led growth, development and prosperity of the nation, the peace, contentment, progress, and elevation of the people.

Here and there exceptional conditions exist. In some of the States of the Northwest there is com- plaint that the agricultural interest is suffering from various causes, and especially because of extortion- ate charges by railroads for transporting their pro- ducts to market; in others, that the manufacturing interest is depressed, and in some parts of the South ment of the Democratic party, in his inaugural address last winter, at the end of the carnage in which he complains of Federal aggressions on State sov- ereignty, said:

"My conduct upon all questions that touch the rela- tion between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legiti- macy and authority of both, and to maintain the most sin- cere harmony."

By the prompt and full discharge of every duty, by the exercise of fraternal comity, I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and other States."

The purpose here expressed is patriotic, but when the Governor of a State talks about maintaining friendly relations with the Government of the United States and existing fraternal comity to the other States, he is very laboring under the impression that he is the chief magistrate of a sovereign and independent State, and that the relations of the State to the Government and to the other States are of delicate and diplomatic character which must be carefully guarded to prevent collision—all of which is in a very spirit of the Resolutions of '98.

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SPIRIT OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

In a very spirit of the Resolutions of '98.

POLITICAL MASQUERADING.

Last year, the Democratic leaders, while wholly un- regarate in their hearts, attempted victory by false pretenses—by marching under false colors. The look or their candidate for President a high-tariff Republican, and adopted a platform which was Republican in all its leading features. The people did not believe in their sincerity, but they vo- ciferously swore they were in earnest, and had in good- fatherhood their backs upon that platform. But now they admit attempted fraud, laugh in the faces of the Libels, and tell them they never attempted to aban- don their old faith and party, and merely wanted to use their fingers to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

The Democratic politicians believed last year they had captured the Democracy and led them to make a final renunciation of their old principles, and to recognise in good faith the Constitutional Amendments, the en- franchisement of the colored race, and the general re- sults of the war. And their ambition to accomplish this was a noble one, and might well appeal to the highest patriotism; but all their efforts have grove a lamentable failure. Last year, under their lead, the Democracy professed to recognize the natural and political rights of the colored man and the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; but in their several State platforms this year they significantly ig- nore all these things, declaring that upon all great questins they stand where they have always stood, That the war was a failure, and had denied the validity of the amendments and refused to accept colored suffr- rage as a finality; they have again distinctly placed themselves upon that ground.

What faith can the nation have in any professions of reform made by these politicians, who after flirting and masquerading on all political questions finally throw off the mask and with derisive shouts tell their late allies: "We were only trying to use you; we are nothing but old-fashioned, ante-war, pro-slavery Demo- crats, and deny the entire policy of the nation, and as- sert the sovereignty of the States."

Mr. Greenbeck, in his late letter, says the surrender and confessions of last year cannot be recalled; but he forgets that it is a mere struggle of war, and meant no more that when during the Rebellion a rebel regi- ment put on a blue uniform to enable them to effect a surprise and a victory.

[The Senator then discussed at considerable length the doctrine of State Rights.]

ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In answer to the general charges of corruption, and the allegation that everything is going on wrong, and that the country is on the highway to ruin, I say at present the actual state of affairs,—the general and unparalle- led growth, development and prosperity of the nation, the peace, contentment, progress, and elevation of the people.

Here and there exceptional conditions exist. In some of the States of the Northwest there is com- plaint that the agricultural interest is suffering from various causes, and especially because of extortion- ate charges by railroads for transporting their pro- ducts to market; in others, that the manufacturing interest is depressed, and in some parts of the South

BOURBON REHABILITATION.

A significant political event of the season is ted reorganization of the Democratic party l other States upon the basis of its original rejecting and repudiating, after much hesi- progress and professions of last year; and ant in the Democratic party is so general satisfied no new party will soon take its it is a simple choice between that and the party; and that whoever and whatever bute to the defeat of the latter is but aiding of the former.

or not to be" is the question which for years has agitated and divided the Demo- A large number of Democratic politi- ing them some of their wisest and ablest, he opinion that the party has out- honor and all possibilities of use- and ought to be dissolved and to a new organization. They insist that its ng the war is so blackened by its associa- n with blunders, that it cannot be buried or borne on to victory, and will continue y down to hopeless and dishonorable oppressed were the leaders of that party nviction that last year, while still preten- tain its form and organization, they con- he as its candidates for President and Vice- nen who had for years been its most ents and revilers, and did not entertain a common with it.

A VOICE FROM WITHIN.

ch, an eminently respectable gentleman ity, who for years has been plotting mocratic party and declaring it worn out but still keeps his pew in it, and, when it upon its platform, in a letter recently ge:

the old historical Democratic organiza- t. Blundering constantly during the last d shattered by many defeats, it surren- ed the last Presidential election. It cannot rrender, or the confession it has made, longer strength enough to victory. It it would be wise to lay aside the old or- enter into a new one."

embers of an organization are divided in whether it can honorably continue to to be buried out of sight, it would seem e but little ground for hesitation on the who is not bound to that organiza- ice or interest, in deciding to contribute o bring it into power.

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fact that since the inauguration of Grant, on the 4th of March, 1869, 330 millions of the national debt has been paid off. Within that time the valuation of the country has been reduced by a Republican Congress 130 millions. Within that time the credit of the nation has been improved and established throughout the world. Within that time our difficulties with England have been settled upon an honorable and advantageous basis, by which England pays to us fifteen millions and a half in coin, and has upon our suggestion, recognized arbitration between nations as a substitute for war—the grandest triumph in the history of diplomacy, ancient or modern. Within that time our chronic differences with England, in regard to the northwestern boundary, has been settled in our favor. And I make the general statement that the Government, in its various departments, is now administered more strictly in accordance with law, and with more system than ever before.

And when we take into consideration the magnitude of the Government, and the vast amounts of money now collected and disbursed, as compared with former times, I believe it may be truthfully affirmed that there are fewer defalcations, less malfeasance in office, and more fidelity to official duties than at any former period in the history of our Government.

The vast enterprises that have been projected and executed within the last few years, the enormous expenditures of money for military and civic purposes, and the necessary multiplication of offices and public agents growing out of these things, have created new opportunities and temptations for corruption and peculation such as never existed before in the country, and it is the subject of grateful surprise that there has been so little, and the public virtue, instead of being diminished, has been strengthened and increased.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The clamors of the opposition for civil-service reform, which were heard so persistently for the last two or three years, are now almost silenced. The President has gone further in that work than all preceding administrations, and has introduced great changes in the administration of the civil service. In the departments at Washington, clerks are appointed only after thorough competitive examinations as to their qualifications, and are afterwards promoted from grade to grade upon similar examinations. This has had the effect to divorce service in the departments from political influence and the current policies of the day. One of the evils of administration and defects of our system has been represented to be the influence exercised by members of Congress in the control of appointments for their own political purposes; but a recent rule adopted by the Civil Service Board and approved by the President, provides that all recommendations for appointments shall be in writing, and that recommendations by all officers of the Government, including members of Congress, shall be considered as those only of unofficial persons, except where they have first invited to give their opinions. The operation of this rule must, in effect, greatly diminish the interference of members of Congress with the appointing power and relieve the country from the alleged evils.

The financial administration of the Republican party has given to the country stability and confidence. Under its rule the business men of the nation count with confidence upon the years to come, and know what they may reasonably call for, and enterprises leaps forward as it never did before. The refusal of the Democratic party to pay our bonds, except in coin, dishonorable as it was, has contributed to the general prosperity, for it has forced into the Treasury, and kept there, the gold with which to pay the interest upon the bonds, and has thus relieved the country of the disturbing influences of the large amounts of currency which would otherwise have been required for that purpose. The refusal of the Democratic party to remonetize silver has had the same effect. The Democratic party has constantly clamored for the reduction of taxation, and has forced upon the Republican party the responsibility of reducing the revenue, while it has refused to point out the objects of taxation which should be relieved. The Republican party has reduced taxation, and has relieved the people from the burden of 130 millions annually, and has left in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of the public debt, 130 millions more than the law required to be kept there. The Republican party has thus relieved the people from the burden of 260 millions of taxation, and has left in the Treasury 130 millions more than the law required to be kept there, and has paid off 330 millions of the public debt, and has reduced the rate of interest upon the debt from six to five per cent, thereby saving to the people 30 millions annually in the interest account. The total saving to the people in the reduction of taxation, the payment of the public debt, and the reduction of interest, is 420 millions annually. The Democratic party has constantly opposed the payment of the public debt, and has opposed the reduction of taxation, and has opposed the reduction of interest, and has opposed the payment of the bonds in coin, and has opposed the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest, and has opposed the resumption of specie payments

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 23.

The week just closing has been a very active one in finances and trade. The abrupt change from the dullness of ten days ago is the subject of general remark, and has imparted a more cheerful tone to the views and expressions of bankers and merchants regarding the prospects for a profitable fall trade and a prosperous year, as the result of the abundant crops.

Money is plenty yet in this market, and, though most of the banks specify 10 per cent, some are offering money at 8 per cent, on either prime collaterals or business paper, for 60 days.

The demand from the country for currency continues large, and obliges banks with large country accounts to both order currency from New York and sell exchange at a heavy discount. Sales were made between banks to-day at $1.25 per $1,000 discount, though $1 per $1,000 was the prevailing rate.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,267,138.69	$394,649.07
Tuesday	4,028,567.22	396,652.61
Wednesday	4,034,938.71	416,156.19
Thursday	3,899,171.35	383,490.28
Friday	3,965,295.23	366,168.31
Saturday	3,965,490.34	350,612.37
Total	$24,173,630.54	$2,307,728.73
Corresponding week last year	$24,075,930.27	$3,820,003.70

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	114¾	114¾
Gold (full weight)	115¾	115¾
Gold Compound	115¾	115¾
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	108¾@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	178	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	136	140
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	210	...
German National Bank	120	133
Northwestern National Bank	...	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	117	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	107¼
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
Chicago City Railway	155	165
West Division Railway	175	175
North Division Railway	100	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	113
Elgin Watch Company	103	105
Chamber of Commerce	94	96
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

SALES.

$5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 117.
$5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 118.
$1,000 Traders' Insurance Company at 99.
$1,000 Chamber of Commerce at 96.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent, with few exceptional loans at 6.

Exchange dull at 107¾@107¾ for bankers' sixty-days' sterling, and 108¼@108½ for sight.

Gold less active and a little lower. At the opening the market was firm at 116¼@116¼, but fell off to 116¼. During the afternoon all business was at 115¾ @115¾, closing at 115¾. Rates paid for carrying, 2, 3, 5, 4½, 5, 1, 6, and 7 per cent. Specie shipment for the week, $311,600, principally silver bars. Total exports, same time: Dry goods, $3,315,-979; general merchandise, $4,864,665. Customs receipts for the week, $2,953,984, and internal revenue receipts at Washington for the month, $6,803,841. The Sub-Treasurer here paid out to day $30,000 in gold on account of interest, making the disbursements for the week for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds $207,000. Clearances, $99,921,000.

Government bonds closed dull and firm. There was more buying for registered bonds, and sales of 1881s, sixes was made at 117¾, and 1867s at 117¾.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation dull, except in a few instances. There was an unusually slim attendance at the Stock Exchange, which presented a dispirited appearance most of the day. With the exception of Pacific Mail, prices declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. The Bank statement did not affect the market materially, but at the close leading shares were weak. Pacific Mail advanced from 42¾ to 43¾, and the last improvement late in the day. Western Union declined from 90 to 89¾; lost ¼ at 89¾@89¾. Rock Island fell off from 109¼ to 108¼, and sold at the close at 108¼@108¾. Lake Shore sold at 93@92½; Northwestern common at 64¾@64¾@64¼; St. Paul common at 51@51¼@50¾, and Erie at 39¾@39. The other changes were ½@¾ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117¾	New 5s	118¾
Coupons, '65	118¾	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	North Carolinas, old	42½
Tennessees, old	82¾	North Carolinas, new	42¾
Tennessees, new	81¾	North Carolinas, new	18¾
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70¾
Western Union	89¾	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	35¾	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93¼	Fort Wayne	99¾
Wells Fargo	75	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	66¾	Chicago & A., ex div	104¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	38¾	C., C. & C	84¾
Erie pfd	79	C., R. & Q	102¾
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	20¾
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburg	87	Union Pacific stock	28¾
Northwestern	64¾	Union Pacific bonds	81¾
Northwestern pfd	81¾	Central Pacific bonds	99¾
Rock Island	108¾	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
N. J. Central	102¾	B. H., & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	50¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The outlook in regard to real estate, as well as that in regard to business generally, has improved greatly in the last month or two. The impression has been steadily growing in the minds of business men, but fear of jumping hastily to a conclusion which they might find was erroneous has kept them from expressing opinions to that effect until very recently. Since ten days ago the change from extreme dullness in all kinds of trade to the most encouraging activity has been remarkable. Trade in goods and products is, of course, independent of traffic in real estate, but activity in the latter is based on a profitable trade in the former, and naturally follows as one of the results. It is, therefore, no more than might have been expected that the speculative inquiry for property should increase as it has during the past week. Just at present this increased disposition to buy is said, southwestward, and southward which speculation in

After nearly a year Park Station and South Chicago and between Pullman and land is very quiet, we note a revival in Chicago has been very quiet, we note a revival in the speculative inquiry now. The reasons for the present quiet, and for the present indications of coming activity in that quarter are apparent. *First*, the improvements being made, in value, while in the Washington Heights in the way to the lake shore of speculators increased is slowly in comparison. *Second*, a number of contemplated improvements in the lake shore district, which has Hyde Park Station at its northern end, South Chicago at its southern end, and Cornell on its western boundary, which had "hung fire" for a year or so, are at last in a fair way of being accomplished at once, and when consummated will make a great change in the facilities for quick transit, for conveniences of living and in the general attractions of that part of the suburbs as a place of residence.

THE SOUTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING DISTRICT. Consequently and consequently much activity in real estate are in progress.

Within a week Mr. S. F. Walker has sold to Mr. C. B. Sawyer a tract of 42 acres in the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, Town 39, 13, for $60,000.

Mr. Walker has within the past week secured a very important accession to the great southwestern manufacturing district by the sale of 55 acres of land, west of Western avenue, for $60,000, to the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, who have already broken ground for the extensive works, which, we understand, will cover about six acres, and employ from 300 to 400 men.

This district is rapidly becoming one of the most important features of our city as a great manufacturing centre, having railroad, dockage, and other facilities probably unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes in any city on the continent, and its growth since the great fire is only equalled by the rebuilding of Chicago.

A great and necessary improvement has been made in this part of the city by the vacation of the old Canalport subdivision, and by the resubdivision of nearly one square mile of valuable manufacturing property, to make it suitable for the purposes to which the neighborhood is so well adapted. The entire district from Ashland to Western avenue, between the North branch of the South branch of the river on one side, and the canal on the other, is being resubdivided so as to make one great thoroughfare 120 feet wide, running from northeast to southwest, with lots on either side from 250 to 450 feet deep to the canal and river on either side.

IMPROVEMENTS ON FIFTH AVENUE.

A new block of 100 feet front was commenced on the 21st inst., by Messrs. W. A. Galbraith, W. H. Phare, and Thomas Bassett, ninety feet south of Madison street, east front, to be completed in ninety days. The block is of the Ohio sandstone front, four stories and basement, first-class in all its appointments. This block will fill the gap on the west side of the street.

The building now nearly finished on the east side of the street, owned by Mr. L. S. Davison, and one just south of Messrs. Galbraith, Phare & Bassett's, on the west side of the street, will build the block solid to Madison street.

Messrs. Otis & Lane intend building soon on their lot, 60 feet front on the north side of Madison street, which, with the building now in course of erection on the southwest corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, will fill the west side of the block between Washington and Madison streets solid. Mr. W. F. Storey, of the *Times*, has, we understand, with others, bought and are going to build up the 74 feet front just north of the *Times* office. Some other buildings are going up on the east side of the street, so that Fifth avenue, from Monroe street, will very soon be built up solid, and the prospects now are that Fifth avenue is the next street to take rank among the first streets in the city.

RECENT SALES.

Among recent important transfers of landed interests we learn of the sale of the entire interest of Mr. F. H. Winston in the Blue Island Land and Building Company at Washington Heights, to Mr. George C. Walker.

Messrs. Millard & Decker sold this week two acres of land adjoining their Lawndale property for $6,400.

We hear of the probable sale of 8,000 acres of land just east of the Indiana State-line, ten miles southeast of the city limits, though we have no positive information of the closing of the purchase or of the price. The price, however, is presumed to be between $35 and $50 per acre.

During the past week two very successful auction sales have been held by Messrs. Ellson & Foster, one adjoining Humboldt Park, in Beebe's Subdivision, which resulted in selling 79 lots at prices ranging from $10 to $21 per front foot, the sale amounting to $27,734.87, which was considered very satisfactory. The other was at South Englewood, in A. & A. D. Bellamy's Subdivision; 71 lots were sold at an average of $9.50 per front foot, the sale amounting to $24,151.25. The attendance at both sales was very large.

Messrs. A. & J. Cooper have recently sold Blocks 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43, containing 35 acres, located on ridge in Clifton, an addition to Washington Heights, in S. ½ Sec. 24, 37, 13, to F. H. Otis, of this city, for $1,000 per acre, amounting to $35,000. Blocks 37 and 38 in Clifton, containing 20 acres, to N. F. Dalton, for $600 per acre, amounting to $12,000. Block 47, in Clifton, on the ridge, to J. H. Roberts, Esq., of this city, containing 5 acres, amounting to $6,000. The west half of N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13, west of ridge, to A. G. Clark, for $45,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23: City property, number of sales, 113; consideration, $638,814. North of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $8,700. South of city limits, number of sales, 34; consideration, $277,135. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $23,343. Total sales, 151. Total consideration, $911,-992.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,905	4,761	2,945	3,150
Wheat, bu	188,450	283,516	71,583	127,053
Corn, bu	347,427	320,351	94,068	164,996
Oats, bu	82,950	44,560	26,687	34,281
Rye, bu	6,962	4,762	384	3,500
Barley, bu	2,440	7,889	1,660	2,060
Grass seed, lbs	234,400	65,380	206,924	97,649
Flax seed, lbs	141,400	292,221		
Broom-corn, lbs		97,200		4,260
Dried meats, lbs	84,300	59,900	219,635	141,000
Beef, brls		115		9
Pork, brls		120	1,138	
Lard, lbs	3,600	32,350	371,500	57,000
Tallow, lbs	4,820	10,280	20,000	50,980
Butter, lbs	96,220	101,880	77,540	97,440
Live hogs, No	10,600	7,332	9,989	8,328
Cattle, No	3,071	1,092	2,429	1,137
Sheep, No	1,325	473		
Hides, lbs	79,602	56,550	86,425	23,493
Highwines, brls	200	253	300	175
Wool, lbs	79,664	61,175	66,516	16,000
Potatoes, bu	865	1,608	380	41
Lumber, m feet	5,548	5,184	2,115	2,097
Shingles, m	1,535	430	1,122	1,011
Lath, m	575	574	137	304
Salt, brls		3,000	5,119	9,817

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,781 bu wheat; 2,639 bu corn; 5,562 bu oats; 997 bu rye; 1,173 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 15,156 bu wheat; 25,798 bu corn; 27,198 bu oats; 5,736 bu rye; 3,105 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 571 cars wheat; 664 cars corn; 6,100 bu No. 1 do, 11,300 bu high-mixed do. and 56,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 57 cars oats, 2,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 22 cars rye; 13 cars barley. Total (1,327 cars), 581,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 23, 1873.	Aug. 16, 1873.	Aug. 24, 1872.
Flour, brls	31,016	33,633	19,660
Wheat, bu	897,950	419,680	1,326,315
Corn, bu	1,956,691	1,533,538	2,165,788
Oats, bu	489,615	335,475	373,279
Rye, bu	67,464	32,050	33,438
Barley, bu	28,160	7,385	37,760
Live hogs, No	66,716	49,229	65,365
Cattle, No	19,549	16,567	14,863
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,329	31,775	14,672
Wheat, bu	711,505	283,791	484,311
Corn, bu	980,557	2,122,719	1,158,898
Oats, bu	287,137	36,456	42,428
Rye, bu	2,166	9,408	7,518
Barley, bu			
Live hogs, No			
Cattle, No			

It is stated by the Toledo, Wabash & Warsaw Railroad, noted in our issue of this morning (36c per 100 lbs on fourth class between New York and Springfield), that the Westward-bound freight, and not applies only to freight Eastward.

to property [illegible], of the Committee on appeals from grain, the barley question be settled as speedily as possible, so that people may know what they have to reckon on.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, mostly in a speculative way, and grain was strong, though in large supply. The shipping movement was decidedly slow when compared with the volume of receipts, a fact which points rather gloomily towards a filling up two months earlier than the process should commence. The autumn trade, outside of produce circles, is springing up vigorously, and promises to be the most active known for many years.

The demand for staple dry goods was satisfactorily active, and the market presented a very firm tone. Side goods were generally quiet and steady. Jobbers now report the stocks complete in all departments, and assert their ability to promptly meet any and all demands that may be made upon them. In the grocery market there was a liberal amount of trading both on local and interior account. While coffees, rice, and sugars were more frequently inquired for than were other articles on the list, the demand was quite general in its character and the quoted prices were invariably well sustained. Coffees are still somewhat excited and continue to move upward, the different grades being advanced a ¼c to-day. Advances of a ¼c in Carolina rice is also noted. Syrup, molasses, spices, tapes, etc., were firm and unchanged. There was a slightly firmer tone to the butter market, resulting from the cooler weather prevalent, but values were nominally unchanged. Cheese remains steady and firm at 11¾@12¾c for Western factory, and at 12¾@13¾c for New York do. The prices of coals were unchanged, ruling firm at $9.50 for Lackawanna; $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill; $7.50@8.00 for Indiana Block, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. In the fish and dried fruit markets nothing new was developed. Trade seemed to be a little slack all around, but prices were uniformly firm. Hay was in limited request, at about previous rates. Hides and leather remain firm. No new features worthy of note were developed in the oil market. Cashon, lard, linseed and turpentine are still moving on a liberal scale, and are held with decided firmness. Whale, sperm, and other oils were quoted quiet and steady. The paint, colors, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets were without quotable change.

The demand for lumber at the yards, as well as in cargoes of boat, begins to show signs of activity. Inquiries from the country dealers are becoming quite numerous, and as they are likely to continue so, a better feeling manifests itself all round. At the docks the offerings to-day were large, and the demand was unusually active for Saturday, there being a fair attendance of city dealers and several orders from the interior. Prices either at the yards or docks are without quotable change, but steady. The trade in metals, tinners' stock, and nails is steadily increasing, and the general tone is one of firmness, particularly for nails, at $4.50 rates net. There is also a perceptible change for the better in the iron trade,—that is, as far as the volume of business is concerned,—but prices are still weak and unsettled. Naval stores, building materials, and cooperage were without material change. The market for wool, broom-corn, and hops is unchanged. Trade in the former staple is fair and steady, and in the two latter moderately active. The demand for timothy seed was less urgent to-day, and prices were easier, though not quotably lower. Clover sold at $5.90. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were in liberal supply and easier. Poultry was in moderate request, and easy, the supply being large. Eggs were slow of sale.

Lake freights were more active than on Friday, and at unchanged rates, though freight room was again reported scarce, and carriers to Lower Lake ports tried hard to obtain an advance. Rates were 6¼c on corn, and 7c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 12½c, and wheat at 13½c. Corn to New England points on through rates was unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburg. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 65,000 bu wheat, and 110,000 bu corn. Highwines were more active and strong at Friday's quotations, New York being quoted "better" than at the close yesterday. A total of 250 brls was reported sold at 95c per gallon, and holders generally asked 95½c at the close.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was steady on cash lots, and 10@15c per brl higher on options for future delivery, the rapid diminution in the stocks being regarded with some uneasiness by the short interest. The pork has gone principally to New York. Lard was firm for present, but a shade easier for future delivery. Meats were steady on shoulders, and easier on middles, the latter being offered rather more freely for future. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.12½@16.30; do seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.25@15.30; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.05; summer do, 7¾@7¾c. Lard seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted shoulders steady at 7c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for short ribs; and 9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾c; English meats, 9¾@9¾c for short ribs and 9¾ for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Short clear, seller December at 6¾@6¾c, boxed. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10¾c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¾@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $16.12½; 250 brls do seller September at $15.90; 500 tcs lard at $8.00 per 100 lbs; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $7.80; 20,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 8¼c; boxed, 8¾c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Aug. 21, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, lbs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk ending Aug. 21, '73	9,132	4,311	580	82,000	864,000
Same week, '72	178	462	150	204,900	784,500
Since Nov. 1, '72	240,170	77,200	67,750	46,850	49,164,650
Same time '71-72	100,696	172,687	76,942	33,000	496,104
					359,625

Flour was rather more active, as former prices, there being an improved demand for good to choice spring extras for shipment, and sales include a round lot made from new wheat. Bran was scarce and strong. Sales were reported of 800 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Park Prairie) at $5.50; 1,050 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,550 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.50@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	3.25@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	10.00@10.75

Wheat was active and stronger, the bulk of the sales being made at the outside prices of Friday, though there were several rather wide departures from the general average, which was higher than yesterday. Liverpool and New York were both quoted stronger, and this outweighed the fact of the largest receipts of the season, though the latter produced temporary weakness when known. There was a good shipping demand on both Canadian and Eastern account, but the buyers generally succeeded in avoiding the payment of any premium over seller the month, and even had the cash market at ¼c discount at one time. The speculative demand was slow early, as buyers held off, in the hope of being able to shunt the train to the down track, but they afterward developed a strength which caused a rather sharp advance, though in the lack of much finesse. Some of them threw car lots on the market, apparently with the intention of breaking down the price of options for this month, but did not succeed. It was not possible to tell whether the large purchases made for August were to fill shorts or in the long interest, but some of them were undoubtedly of the latter class. There will very likely be a severe trial of strength on August yet. Our stock in store has increased to 700,000 bu of all grades, and wheat is pouring in upon us freely, which may increase of the stock of No. 2 to 1,000,000 bu by the end of the month. This is a rather formidable lot for a corner combination to take care of, but it is small as compared with the aggregate of options yet out; and it is no wonder that those who appreciate the strength of this fact are willingly filling in at 6@6¼c premium on the price for September delivery. There is no sign of advising country holders to send in their wheat; they are already doing so fast enough as they can procure ... declined to $1.17¾@ month, or cash No 2 on the option, the day $1.18¾ advance been disposed of previously, and at $1.19¼. Seller September sold at $1.08¾ @1.09¾. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.24¾; No. 3 do at $1.10¾; and rejected do at 95c. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu do at $1.23¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.23; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20; 23,200 bu do at $1.19; 28,600 bu do at $1.18¾; 27,400 bu do at $1.18¼; 15,200 bu do at $1.18¾; 163,200 bu do at $1.18; 10,800 bu do at $1.17¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.17¾; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10¾; 18,800 bu do at $1.10¼; 14,400 bu do at $1.10; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 96c; 3,200 bu do at 95c. Total, 262,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and steadier, at an average advance of 1c per bu on Friday's prices, though closing less than ½c higher. Foreign markets were again quoted stronger (Liverpool 30s per 480 lbs), and New York sympathized to some extent, while there were again several orders here from the country to buy, chiefly for delivery after this month. But the advance of yesterday had also brought out fresher sellers, which, in addition to the large receipts of this morning, prevented a more extensive rise in prices. There was a fair, but not active, shipping demand, the bulk of the trading being speculative, and based on expectations of a short crop this year. The advices from all quarters tend to this, and the only thing that seems to stand in the way of their being universally credited is the immense quantities which arrive here daily. It is stated, however, that almost all of the corn now arriving is coming in on contract, and that corn several scores of miles behind Chicago is held at about the same prices that it commands here. Seller September opened at 39¾c, advanced to 40¼c, declined to 39¾c, and closed at 39¾@40c. Seller the month, or cash sold at 39¾@40c, closing at 39¾ @39¾c. Seller October sold at 40¾@ 41¼c. High mixed closed firm at 40c, and rejected at 37c. Canal was unchanged. Cash sales were reported of 53,000 bu high mixed at 40c; 7,200 bu do at 39¾c; 43,000 bu do at 39¾c; 6,600 bu No. 2 at 39¾c; 41,600 bu do at 39¾c; 94,000 bu do at 39¾c; 38,000 bu do at 39¼c; 12,800 bu rejected at 37c; 8,000 bu do at 36¾c; 6,000 bu do at 36¼c; 4,000 bu do at 36¼c; 800 bu do at 36¾c; 6,000 bu do at 36c. Total, 316,000 bu.

Oats were strong, advancing ¼@½c under a good demand, chiefly of the speculative order, as cash lots were not much wanted. The receipts were again large, and the reported shipments small, but sympathy with wheat and corn caused greater strength, especially as New York was quoted firmer. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 27¼c, and advanced to 27½c at the close. Seller September sold at 26¼@26¾c, and seller October at 26¾@27c, both closing at the outside. Seller the year was nominal at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 9,200 bu No. 2 at 27¼c; 1,800 bu do at 27¾c; 12,200 bu do at 27¼c; 1,600 bu do at 27½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 24c; 3,400 bu do at 23¾c; 1,800 bu by sample (white) at 30c; 1,200 bu do, mixed, at 27½c; 1,800 bu white at 29c; and 600 bu mixed at 27c, on track. Total, 40,600 bu.

Rye was in fair demand and more scant supply, holders all refusing to sell at the recent decline. Hence an advance of 1c per bu, in sympathy with other grain. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 66c. Rejected was nominal at 60@61c. Seller September sold at 65¾@66c. and seller the month was nominal at 65¾@66c.

Barley was more active, but so very irregular and uncertain that it is scarcely possible to institute a comparison with yesterday. The option of new No. 2, seller September, was 8@10c higher, being quiet and steady at 47c. There was little effort to fill in at this price, as the large short interest are hoping for relief from what they call an unjust inspection. Some of them seem to have hoped for relief in another way today, and baited with a minnow in hope of catching a whale. They advanced the market for the few car-lots offered from $1.16 to $1.50, and there was a rumor of one sale at $1.60. This was probably done with a view to attract large quantities of barley here, but they did not keep it up, as $1.30 was the best bid at the close. No. 3 was steady at 90c cash, and rejected do at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.50; 1,300 bu do at $1.40; 800 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.16; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 90c; 400 bu rejected at 60c; 400 bu by sample, at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.05; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 90c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 68c. Total, 10,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 23—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast steady. Fair average quality of spring wheat, on passage or for shipment in two months, 55s. Cargoes of wheat on passage—American neglected, while there is a good demand for "Chirka" (Odessa). Cargoes of corn off coast and on passage, upward tendency. Arrivals of wheat off coast small. Arrivals of corn off coast large, Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn strong at 30s.

BARLEY INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ROCHELLE, Ill., Aug. 22, 1873.

I notice considerable stir in all quarters in regard to the inspection of the present crop of barley. And further notice that certain papers of your city denounce the proceedings looking toward a change of the present rules. Now being neither a bull or a bear, and wishing simply to see justice done to all, wish to say a few words. The present rules of inspection, as far as they relate to barley, are a gross outrage to both shipper and producer, and unless something is done soon, the crop through this section must look to some other market besides Chicago. Our only remedy will be to ship on through lines to Eastern points, where we can get justice done, and not be ruined by the inspection. On Wednesday a member of the firm with which the writer is connected, showed some very fine samples of barley, and some that were pronounced by the Inspection Department as very high No. 2 on the inspection of my other year, and pronounced No. 3 by the Chief Inspector himself. The grade was so high before that we never got any No. 1, and according to the Chief Inspector's construction of the present law, cannot now have any No. 2, as the standard, as interpreted by him, is as high as No. 1 was before. Now this state of affairs cannot exist. Inspector's construction of the present law, cannot now have any No. 2, as the standard, as interpreted by him, is as high as No. 1 was before. Now this state of affairs cannot exist. Something must be done, and that right away. Let us have justice, and according to the letter of the law, and not the whim of the Chief Inspector, and we will be satisfied. Let us have the rules of inspection published, and not left to

THE COURTS.

...ction and Ne Exeat--To Set Aside ... Conveyance--In Bankruptcy--Di... ...rce Business--Bill to Declare Dow... ...The Tice Meter Case--Creditor's ...--The Courts in Brief.

In the answer of Messrs. Storrs & Ware to the bill of Charlotte Howe, in the Circuit Court, they admit being owners in the Normal School subdivision, Englewood, and that they sold Mrs. Howe, April 30, 1873, the east 25 feet of Lot 4 in Block 2, for $600, one-fourth cash and the balance in 20 monthly payments of $22.50 each; but they deny each and every allegation of fraud, deceit, and bad faith in said bill contained. They deny that Mrs. Howe relied solely on their representations as to value, location, and desirability of the premises in question, or that they sought in any way to prevent her from personally inspecting the property; but affirm that they never saw her until the day of the sale; that her husband, Caleb Howe, called on them, and made all the inquiries, and was virtually his wife's agent, receiving from them a lithograph plat showing the precise location, in feet, of every lot, street, and alley, also the location of the Normal Park and School, and station, and all so plainly shown that any person of ordinary intelligence could, with the aid of such a plat as that given Howe, find every lot in the subdivision. The defendants state they offered to take Howe to see the land on their ticket bought especially for that purpose, but Howe declined, preferring to go by himself, and that, on April 30, Howe and wife called at their office and said he had been to see the land, and had also taken his wife to see it, and wished to purchase. They were informed that the lot was subject to a mortgage, from which it would be released upon their paying the money and notes. The clause relative to taxes (about $3.00) was inserted in the body of the deed before execution, and with the consent of Howe and wife. Defendants further state that several days after the sale was concluded, Mrs. Howe wanted her money and notes back, saying she had seen a lot she liked better. She was then offered any other lot owned by defendant, in exchange, and they affirm that they acted throughout the transaction in good faith, and that they are utterly blameless in the premises, and pray for dismissal of the suit.

INJUNCTION AND NE EXEAT.

Frank Sonier on Saturday filed a bill applying for an injunction, in the Superior Court, restraining his late partner, Alexander Kuhnlein, from selling or disposing in any way of a distillery manufactured by the plaintiff and defendant jointly, in the pursuance of their trade as coppersmiths. Complainant affirms that, the ... the distillery was finished, his partner and himself left the shop together in mutual trust and confidence, but when he returned in the ... the partner and distillery were gone, representing a money value of about $800. He afterward met defendant, who acknowledged he had taken the property away and hid it in a safe place, where complainant could never find it, and at the same time he threatened that he would forthwith sell it and leave the State with the proceeds. The complainant also prayed for a writ of ne exeat to restrain defendant leaving the State, and a writ of injunction and ne exeat was granted.

TO SET ASIDE A CONVEYANCE.

Joseph D. Fegan, of Clinton, Iowa, Assignee of the estate of Josephine M. Howell, of the State of Iowa, adjudicated bankrupt on the 24th of ..., 1873, files a bill in the United States Circuit Court, to set aside a conveyance of real estate nominally made the preceding January, but really made on the 11th of April, 1873, to H. S. Monroe, her attorney and agent, with full knowledge on the part of said Monroe that said Howell was in a state of insolvency. The land in question is situate on the east side of State street, fifty-five feet south of Twenty-... street. The petitioners for Mrs. Howell's bankruptcy were Scott & Ovington Brothers. The Assignee prays the Court for a decree setting aside the conveyance to Monroe as void and of no effect.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

An order was yesterday made in the District Court, bankruptcy side, in the matter of Dutt ... Cowan, allowing Mary A. Dewitt, a creditor, a dividend, pro-rata, as to other creditors, the first and second dividends having by error, not been paid to her; the Assignee was also authorized to pay them.

Bradford Hancock was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of George F. D'Utassey.

The Assignee of the estate of R. J. Prius was authorized to make a sale of the assets at $1,-...

An order of adjudication by default was made in the matter of Morgan L. Curtis, warrant returnable September 23 next.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Phillips, William L. ... Bell having refused to serve in that capacity.

... Lanahan & West, having failed to furnish a list of their estate, the creditors' meeting called for Saturday was adjourned to the 23d of September.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Franklin Way on Saturday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce for divorce from his wife, Maria W. Way, on the ground of desertion.

Elvira M. Grannis on Saturday petitioned for a decree of divorce from her husband, Rollin W. Grannis, alleging numerous acts of drunkenness and cruelty. At one time the defendant burst into complainant's room, at 46 Vincennes avenue, and threw her violently over a lounge, causing her severe injuries. Afterwards, he begged her to live with him again, promising to be a good husband, and renew his evil ways; but later he became more violent than ever, and, unable longer to endure his ferocity, she brings this suit.

TO DECLARE AND PAY DOWER.

Edward W. Shaw, guardian of Annie B., Thomas P., and Ella L. Martin, minor children of Peter Martin, deceased, and Louisa, his widow, on Saturday, filed a petition in the Superior Court for a decree declaring the amount due the widow, for her dower in the real estate sold under a late decree of partition of the estate of said Peter Martin; namely, Lot 6, in Block 15, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west fraction of the southeast quarter of Section 6, 39, 14, which realized $5,400.

THE TICE METER CASE.

In the Tice meter case, in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, Judge Doolittle refused to consolidate Nausbaum et al. v. Enoch Gray and Isaac P. Tice with other suits of a similar character, from No. 544 to 551 inclusive, on motion the Court overruled. Plaintiffs moved also for leave to amend declaration, which motion the Court took under advisement. A motion for leave to file replication to the second plea was also taken under advisement. Defendant also moved for leave to withdraw his second plea and to file a further plea, which was also taken under advisement. Plaintiff finally moved to dismiss the case, which was also taken under advisement.

CREDITOR'S BILL.

Peter Brown on Saturday filed a creditor's bill in the Supreme Court to discover the property enjoyed by Matthew Tighe, against whom he obtained a judgment on the 15th of December, 1868, for $2,584, which was returned by the Sheriff "no property found." He makes Catherine Tighe, William Sill, and George Merrill co-defendants, besides the judgment debtor.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Thomas O'Connor on Saturday filed affidavit in replevin of two sheds, and live and dead ... therein, situate in the stone-yard belonging to Charles Beemer and Martin Best at the ... corner of Twentieth and Purple streets.

Jacob Lenz on Saturday entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against Patrick Kelly for $386.76.

William A. McIntyre and Michl. G. Enright on Saturday commenced suit, in the Superior Court, against Wm. H. Byford, in covenant broken, for ...

Adam Kolb on Saturday commenced suit, in the Superior Court, in debt, $2,500, against John O'Brien, David Hayes, and James Ragan.

In the Circuit Court, on Saturday, Catherine ... commenced suit against Henry Schmehl, ... Bangeman, Fred Pabst, and Emil Schan... in debt, $10,000.

John P. Wolf on Saturday filed a bill in the Circuit Court for foreclosure of mortgage on Lot ..., Block 3, in Bond's Addition to Chicago, for ..., making Elizabeth Norton and others defendants.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Joseph D. Fegan, Assignee of the estate of Josephine M. Howell, in bankruptcy, v. H. S. Monroe et al.; bill in chancery.

CIRCUIT COURT.—8,223—Appeal. 8,224—Carl A. ... v. Carl A. Farris; attachment, $1,050. 8,225—John P. Wolf v. Elizabeth Norton et al.; bill for foreclosure of mortgage. 8,227—... for service. 8,228—Catherine Meredith v. ... Schmehl, Louis Bangeman, Fred. Pabst, and ...; debt, $10,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.—44,575—Henry C. Smith v. ... Schmidt; confession, $225.80. 44,576—... v. Marcia W. Way; bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. 44,577—Appeal. 44,578—Almira ... v. Rollin W. Grannis; bill for divorce. 44,579—Edward W. Shaw, guardian of Annie B., Thomas B., and Ella L. Martin; petition to declare amount of dower to be paid Louisa, widow, out of proceeds of sale. 44,580—Peter Brown v. Matthew and Catherine Tighe, William Sill, and George Merrill; creditor's bill on judgment for $2,584. 44,781—Frank Sonier v. Alexandra Kuhnlein; bill and injunction. 44,782—The Chicago Composition Granite Co. v. Clarissa Wilkins; assumpsit, $500. 44,783—Charles Birkenshaw v. Caroline Schnell; assumpsit, $600. 44,784—Appeal. 44,785—Appeal. 44,786—Thomas O'Connor v. Charles Beemer and Martin Best; replevin of two sheds and contents in stone-yard on the northeast corner of Twentieth and Purple streets, valued at $500. 44,787—Jabob Lenz v. Patrick J. Kelly; confession, $336.76. 44,788—William A. McIntyre and Michael G. Enright v. William H. Byford; covenant broken, $2,500. 44,789—Adam Kolb v. John O'Brien, David Hays, and James Ragan; debt, $2,500.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Death of Another of the Victims--Discussion of the Watch-Winding Question--Mr. Schmidt's Challenge Accepted--Testimony on the Other Side.

Mr. A. Finklemeyer, the nineteenth victim of the railroad disaster, died in the Alexian Hospital at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will leave the Hospital at 9:30 this morning. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

THE WATCH-WINDING QUESTION.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* has the following to say on the watch-winding question:

We don't pretend to compare our knowledge of watches with that of "Mr. Joseph R. Schmidt, practial watchmaker," but we know that we have frequently stopped our own watch by winding it too tightly, and started it again by shaking or jarring it. But of course we shouldn't try to run a railroad train by a watch we knew to be in the habit of acting that way.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It takes a watchmaker to discuss the mechanism of a watch, and not an editor of a magazine, or a watch-seller and trader, or a watch-porter, or, worst of all, a shoemaker. Any one wishing to discuss the point of winding a watch too tight can call on

JOS. R. SCHMIDT,
No. 199 Third avenue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see in your paper of to-day what you call a challenge from a certain Joseph R. Schmidt to a Mr. Hamilton, or "any other man," to produce a watch which will stop from tight winding without breaking some part of it. Now, I have no interest in defending the engineer in question,—an entire stranger,—for, if guilty, he should be severely punished; but I do say that I have just such a watch as this Mr. Schmidt defies any man to produce. It is an English gold patent-lever, and an excellent time-keeper. I have frequently known it to stop on account of being wound too tight. Indeed, so often has this been the case that it has almost become a habit with me to apply the watch to my ear after winding to assure myself that it was going. Whenever it has stopped from this cause, a little jar or shake will always get it going again. I have spoken of this very trouble to different watch-makers who have had the watch for repairs, and they have given me to understand that it was no uncommon thing with some watches. Yours respectfully,

A. D. SCHUYLER,

MARSHALL, Mich., Aug. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

If I were to notice half the errors of fact, or a tithe of the mistakes of opinion, circulated without question by that means of popular education (!), the press, I should need twenty secretaries, and a longer life than Methuselah. I notice one, however, because a man's character as a witness of veracity is affected by it. A watch *can* stop for a time, and start again after overtight winding, and that without any part of the works being broken. This has happened, probably, fifty times to my watch, a Taylor & Sons, London, during the last twenty years. T. D. L.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23, 1873.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Roesall, of England, is at the Pacific.

Thomas E. Harper, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

John Marston, of London, Eng., is at the Sherman.

J. L. Jerome, of Central City, Col., is at the Sherman.

R. A. Keyes, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is at the Sherman.

William P. Ramage, of London, Eng., is at the Sherman.

W. D. Halfman and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. D. W. Clark, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. John H. Ketchum, M. C., of New York, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. B. M. Boyer, M. C., of Pennsylvania, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. W. H. Barnum, M. C., of Hartford, Conn., is at the Pacific.

Robert Leeds and William Leeds, from Dublin, Ireland, are at the Pacific.

Prof. William Nobz and party, from Watertown, Wis., are at Anderson's Hotel.

L. D. Dibble, President of the Peninsula Railroad, is at the West Side Briggs.

William Passmore, Ticket Agent at Milwaukee, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Col. William S. King, Postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. William Duane Wilson, editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Pacific.

Mr. D. C. Cox, of this city, one of the rising insurance men of the West, recently received the appointment of Special Agent of the Allemannia Company for the States of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota.

E. W. Hagerty, of Pueblo, Colorado Territory; George Gray, of Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Coplan, of Atchison, Kan.; H. Honliston, of Three Rivers, Canada; M. S. James, of St. Paul, Minn.; O. H. Frenzel, of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. J. Mulford, of New York; and Thomas Newman, of Louisville, Ky., are at Anderson's Hotel.

P. P. Lacy, Philadelphia; J. Allen, New York; Jay Barnes, Salt Lake City, H. Moffitt and S. D. Locke, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; J. W. Merk, Lawrence, Kan.; Fred Weiche, Louisville, Ky.; S. R. Winchell, Ann Arbor; W. J. Phelan and wife, Salt Lake City; E. A. Schroder, St. Louis; Frank King, Nashville; H. W. Ripley and family, Boston; and B. Allen, Grand Haven, are at the West Side Briggs.

When Mr. James Stewart, Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, returned home from his arduous public labors on Saturday evening, he found, to his intense astonishment, that a party of gentlemen had visited his residence in his absence, and left behind them a magnificent piano, for which they paid between $600 and $700. Mr. Stewart questioned his wife pretty closely about the matter, but was unable to derive any definite information from her at that time. So he sat down to his frugal supper and ate it in thoughtful silence. As he was about putting away his napkin a large party of gentlemen, every one of whom was his intimate personal friend, marched up his front steps and into the house. Mr. Stewart greeted them with his usual customary cordiality, and, after the usual remarks about the weather had been indulged in, a gentleman ventured to explain how the piano made its appearance. From what he said, it would seem that a number of Mr. Stewart's friends, knowing him to be possessed of great musical talent in the way of whistling, &c., thought they would buy him a nice piano and leave it at his house, and they did it without unnecessary delay. They hoped he would accept the gift and look on it as a "token of respect," "expression of esteem," &c. Mr. Stewart said he would, and begged to be excused for a few minutes. His disappearance must have had something to do with the excellent supper that was subsequently served. Among those present were Col. Cleary, Assistant-Postmaster Squires, Coroner Stephens, ex-Ald. Beebe, Mr. James McGarry, Mr. Tom Foley, Mr. John Blaisdell, Mr. Harry Fisk, Mr. Al Lebrun, Capt. Healy, and Capt. Harrington.

The Route to St. Paul, Etc.

Palace sleeping and day cars, owned and controlled by the railway company, run through from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This is the route via Milwaukee and the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest, also along the shore of the Upper Mississippi, in full view of the grandest scenery of that magnificent river, free from dust and other annoyances of interior routes. These cars leave the Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison streets, at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and are not surpassed in the elegance and comfort of their appointments. This is the only Company running through cars to Minneapolis, and the only through route via Milwaukee. Tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be secured at No. 63 Clark street, and at the depot.

Carriages, Etc.

At the rooms of Coan & Ten Broeke Carriage Manufacturing Company, corner of Ann and West Randolph streets, can be seen the finest assortment of landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelettes, six and four-seat phaetons, drags, park wagons, and light and heavy work of all descriptions.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Trustees--Bills Ordered Paid--Proposed Sewers--The Price of Saloon Licenses Fixed at $100--Special Assessments.

At the meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees, on Saturday, bills were approved and paid amounting to $6,695.44. Bills were presented and referred amounting to $573.91.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Section 34, T. 38 N., R. 14 E., was approved and admitted to record.

Permission was granted to J. H. Parsons, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, to set up posts and lay a telegraph wire to his house, at the corner of Sixty-second street and Michigan avenue.

ABSENTEE'S PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bonfield having been absent at the last meeting, availed himself of his privilege under the rules, and moved a reconsideration of the resolution fixing the salaries of Engineer and Superintendent, in order at the same time to define their duties. It was reconsidered and referred to the Judiciary Committee. His motion to reconsider the appointment of a Special Committee on the construction of Water-Works was lost.

PROPOSED SEWERS.

The Engineer reported a plat of the levels for the proposed sewer on Madison avenue, and recommended that it be made two feet in diameter at Fifty-first street, and twelve inches at Forty-seventh street. Approved.

Also, levels for proposed sewer on Forty-first street. On consideration, it was ordered that the latter sewer be of five feet diameter at Lake Michigan, and three feet at State street.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred from E. W. Chamberlain, President of Belt and Transit Railroad, for permission to lay a track from the Illinois Central Railroad at Grand Crossing, between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth street, to the west line of the village; from E. A. Johnson and others to vacate the alley in Block 1, Brookline; from Bennett, Sleeper & Whiton for extension of Washington avenue; and from Daniel Healy to purchase a triangle at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Hyde Park avenue.

GOING BACK AGAIN.

On 6th June last, during the absence of Mr. Cady, a resolution was adopted that no saloon license should be granted for a less sum than $500. Subsequently a motion was made to consider, which was lost—yeas, Barney, Cady, and Doyle; nays, Bonfield, Gray, and Stebbings. On Saturday Mr. Bonfield asked and obtained leave of absence, and shortly after he left his seat Mr. Barney moved and Mr. Doyle seconded the following:

WHEREAS, No licenses for the sale of liquors, known as saloon licenses, have yet been issued in the present fiscal year, and no injustice can therefore be done by making a change in the price to be charged for the same; therefore,

Resolved, That licenses be granted for the sum of $100, and no license shall be granted until the parties applying for the same shall have complied with the State law and the village ordinances in relation thereto, and shall have paid into the Village Treasury the sum of $100; such licenses to expire on the 14th day of August, 1874.

Mr. Stebbings moved to refer the matter to the Attorney to prepare an ordinance. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Also, to lay the motion on the table. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Also, to strike out the preamble. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Also, to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Also, to lay on the table. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 3.

Also, to strike out $100 and insert $500. Not seconded.

Mr. Gray moved to lay the subject over until a full meeting of the Board. Ruled out of order. The preamble and resolutions were adopted—yeas, Barney, Doyle, and Cady; nays, Gray and Stebbings.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Commissioners on estimated cost reported the following, which were approved—yeas, 5.

For Bowen avenue improvement	$ 18,000
For Prairie avenue improvement	24,500
For Indiana avenue improvement	27,000
For Forty-first street improvement	11,000
For Cottage Grove avenue improvement	3,000
For Seventy-fifth street improvement	21,000
For Greenwood avenue improvement	9,500
Total	$114,000

Adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 29.

THE ARMITAGE PICTURE.

Shall It Be Hung in the Exposition, or Be Shut Up in a Private Gallery?

It has been generally understood by the public that at the opening of the Exposition one of the great attractions would be the Art Department, and that perhaps the most prominent work of art exhibited would be the Armitage picture. It would seem eminently fit and proper that, as New Chicago is, itself, as much on exhibition as anything else, the great gift of a generous people, commemorative of our loss and their sympathetic response, should be placed in such a position as would be most favorable for the inspection of our visitors during the continuance of our Exposition. We understand from Mr. Aitken, however, that he has received instructions from His Honor the Mayor to retain the picture in his gallery permanently, until the city is prepared to furnish an appropriate place for it in the City Hall. Without more than alluding to the extreme improbability of such a place being completed during the lives of the present generation, it should be borne in mind that this picture is the property of the people of the city, and, as such, should be so placed as to present the best facilities to the people for visiting it. The matter of care and safety must, of course, be duly regarded, but the project of fencing it in for the benefit of any single person, or the exclusion of the many, is wholly indefensible. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will take early and decided action upon this subject, and give the Exposition an attraction which it is certainly entitled to, and the picture a position where it will be within the reach of all.

It may be said that the admission-fee to the Exposition will be at least equal to that charged for admittance to the Art Gallery, but the number of people who will visit the former, and yet, who would never care to go to the latter at all will be very great. Yet they all have a common proprietary right in the picture, and should have an opportunity to see it.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The site for the County Hospital selected by the County Commissioners is the northwest corner of Twelfth street and Ashland avenue,—about 9 acres; price, $158,750.

You suggest that, as several streets have to be vacated by the Council, it has a veto on the action of the Commissioners. This is encouraging.

As I am one of the parties who submitted property for sale for the purpose indicated, and as mine is as centrally located and quite as accessible by private and public conveyance, I feel anxious to know what other property was offered, and the prices asked.

I offered to the Committee Block 10 in Johnston & Lee's Subdivision of Sec. 20,—say 10 acres, never subdivided,—about 600 feet square, bounded on the east by Throop street, west by Loomis, north by Nineteenth, and south by Twenty-first street (within about the same radius from the Court-House square as that selected), for $110,000, payable in twenty-year county bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest. As an indication that my price was a reasonable one for the county, I will add that a responsible real estate agent has since expressed the opinion to me that he could retail the same property within a year for $150,000, on canal terms.

If the Commissioners had accepted my offer, they would have saved $48,750; would have had as much or more ground, as eligibly located for the purpose for which it is designed,—a square surrounded by streets, instead of a parallelogram with streets only on two sides.

Throop street, the eastern boundary, is planked, and extends north from Thirtieth street across Archer avenue, and, by bridge, across the South Branch to Taylor street. Loomis, the western boundary, extends from the river to Madison street. There are also bridges on Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets.

This property is central to a large manufacturing district; it is also central to many of the leading railways terminating in Chicago; and convenient for parties who have been injured by river or by rail.

My block is the third block *east* of Ashland avenue, the second block north of Twenty-second street. It is about two blocks from the present terminus of the Blue Island Avenue Street Railway, and is some four or five blocks north of the Archer Avenue Railway.

The new pumping-works are to be located at the intersection of Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue, about two blocks from my property; and the first shaft to tap the water-tunnel is to be on Nineteenth street, near Loomis, the northwest corner of my block. The clay from this shaft would furnish abundant material from which to make brick on the premises, out of which to build the hospital.

In submitting my proposition to the Committee, I was assured that it would be submitted to the full Board before final action. I understand that, on the contrary, the Committee made their report, and it was adopted at once.

I have since seen several Commissioners, who state that they had no recollection of any such offer being made. I therefore, in my own interest, as well as in behalf of the tax-payers, of whom I am one, very respectfully submit the facts. I hope that other parties who have offered property to the Commissioners will make their bids public.

Of course, I have no right to call in question the integrity of the Commissioners. It is their right to form their own opinions; but it seems to me that, where tax-payers have to foot the bills, all the facts should be made public.

In the interest of the public, therefore, and in my own behalf, I assume only my individual responsibility for this communication over my own signature.

SIMEON B. WILLIAMS,
No. 22 Portland Block.

BUTLER.

A Shot Back--Gen. Butler to S. C. Fay, Esq.

BOSTON, Aug. 15, 1873.

SIR: My attention has been attracted to some remarks reported in the papers to have been made in a body called the "Temperance Union," yesterday. I should have assumed that a meeting professedly for the advocacy of a high moral movement would have been, at least, "temperate" in speaking evil of their neighbor. I do not propose, however, in this note, to demean myself by answering or denying the unfounded slanders in which you choose to indulge, but simply to ask you to state to me the evidence on which you rely to justify them, that you yourself may see, when you come to examine it, how little foundation you have for your uttered calumnies. I plead guilty to your charge of being an "eminent criminal lawyer;" and if I were to answer your assertion "that in order to attain a high rank in this department of law, must involve a heavy load of moral turpitude," I should say that you reason as logically as one who says that "he who drives fat oxen must himself be fat." If you are right, then the "self-appointed" leader of the opposition to me, Judge Hoar, who defended the most important criminal cases of the decade, last winter, where I prosecuted the confessed criminals in behalf of the Government, must carry a "very heavy load of moral turpitude."

Mr. Choate, who was the most distinguished criminal lawyer of his time; Mr. Webster, who was a very great criminal lawyer, defending the most distinguished criminals of his time, as well as prosecuting them, equally come under your condemnation. You accuse me of being "ambitious." I plead guilty to ambition to be honored of my fellow-citizens in their reposing in my hands their highest interests. I have no doubt "that I was one of the most active enemies of the anti-slavery cause in 1835," but, as that was my first year in college, I do not remember the fact. What is your authority for this assertion?

Again, you say that I went into the war comparatively a poor man. How do you know that? I lived in the same house, drove the like horses and the same carriage then that I do now, and kept the same number of servants, as my neighbors know. What is your authority for that assertion? That "I came out of the war one of the richest, if not the richest man of New England." What is your evidence for that assertion? Have you even examined the Assessors' books to see my tax list, to know if I now own other or different property then than now? You say, "in his granite speculations for the Post-Office." What is your evidence for that assertion? That "he is acting as counsel for the Credit Mobilier job for large fees." What is your authority for that assertion? Do you know the facts that I refused a large fee to defend the Credit Mobilier, and was never counsel for that corporation? Reflect a moment. Have you not simply gathered up and retailed in a public assembly miserable slanders of my enemies, and newspaper assertions, and made yourself responsible for them,—a responsibility to which I intend to hold you, unless you justify yourself by the proof. If I had gone to Congress a pail-maker of very moderate means, and had served for years as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, —the only place in Congress, so far as I have ever heard, where a man can make a business of selling himself successfully and profitably, because it remains with the Chairman of such Committee to say what claims shall be considered; and any claimant will give 10, 15, or 25 per cent of his claim, if it is a good one, to have it given priority on the list for consideration,—and had come out of Congress reputed to be worth half a million, while my equal partner in the pail business had not come to any such fortune—if I had given evidence of such wealth by building a house reputed to have cost $50,000, and had become a manager of a National Bank upon my gains, and always voted in favor of the National Bank interests while in Congress, would there not have been very considerably more ground of accusing me of having used my public position for my own emolument, especially if I had no more visible means of making money than you have now?

I accuse no one. I call your attention to facts of this kind to show you how easy it is to find grounds of accusation of a public man, if one simply condenses and distils all insinuations, rumor, slander, and unjust inferences and charges, and asserts them as truths. Now you are further pleased to say that I have "used intoxicating drinks, and have been known to be drunk." What evidence have you for that assertion, and for what purpose do you make it? Do you refuse to co-operate politically with men who use intoxicating drinks? If so, are you not a follower of the Hamilton Hall meeting, advocating its candidate, when that meeting elected to preside over it a man well known as openly and publicly, notoriously and habitually using intoxicating liquors? Suppose, sir, that I should gather up, boil down and mould into a charge all the gossip, scandal, and possible slanders that have circulated in the community, or brought to me by your enemies about yourself, especially in connection with the other sex, during your life, would you think it quite temperate or Christian for me to assert them on the rostrum as truths; and would you think it a full reparation and excuse when they were denied by those who knew them to be false, to apologize by saying, as you did, "I have no intention of misrepresenting Mr. Fay."

You accuse me of being a profane man, and one Judd, your coadjutor in the "Temperance Union," to whom you yield the floor to sustain your accusation, is reported to have said that he had "been obliged to burn the daily papers many times when they contained reports of Butler's speeches in the courts, so that his family should not see them, and that Butler was either a terribly profane and vulgar man or else the reporters were criminal in putting into his mouth the things they did." I do not doubt the fact that this Judd takes and reads some very vulgar newspapers, and must therefore be very ignorant as well as a knavish falsifier, or else he would have known that neither "vulgar nor profane language" is ever tolerated in the courts of justice of the Commonwealth, and the lawyer who could so far forget himself and his high duties as an advocate as to use vulgarity or profanity in a speech in court, would be at once stopped by the Judge, and severely punished. Did it occur to your comrade, Judd, or yourself when he told this pretentious and silly falsehood to slander me, that he was caluminating the courts of justice and the jurors before whom I was acting as an advocate, because of course I adapted my language to please and persuade the Judges and juries to win my cause. What could have been the average intelligence of that Temperance Union which could patiently listen to such manifest lying drivel as that? I admit that if anything could justify profanity it would be to see the cause of temperance advocated by slander, calumny, ignorance, and the vile misrepresentations which every thinking man knows must of necessity be lies.

I have the honor to be, with as much respect as possible, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER.

S. C. FAY, Esq., Southboro, Mass.

Light as a Curative Agent.

The statement has been made that Sir James Wylie, late physician to the Emperor of Russia, having attentively studied the effects of light as a curative agent, in the Hospital of St. Petersburg, discovered that the number of patients who were cured in rooms properly lighted was four times those confined in dark rooms. This led to a complete reform in lighting the hospitals of Russia, and with the most beneficial results. In all the cities visited by the cholera, it was universally found that the greatest number of deaths took place in narrow streets and on the sides of those having a northern exposure, where the salutary beams of the sun are excluded. The inhabitants of southern slopes of mountains are better developed and more healthy than those who live on the northern sides, while those who dwell in secluded valleys are generally subject to peculiar diseases and deformities of person, these different results being attributed to the agency of light.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also upon Archer, Egan, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Blanchard, and Graylick-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years; interest, 6 per cent; titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 158 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE LOT ON THE northeast corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. This is one of the best bargains we have offered on the North Side. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, EACH 30x124 feet, on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AV., 100x266 FT. ON corner of Thirty-seventh st. and South Park av. No cash payment required if purchaser will improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—266 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., by 266 feet on Thirty-first-st., with improvements, renting for $6,000 per annum. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50X160 FEET ON LAKE-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A LARGE NEW brick house, 16 rooms, and lot 100x160 on Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x116, 653 South Dearborn-st.; cheap; one-third cash, balance monthly payments. Apply early. CHAS. WARREN, 136 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 4½ ACRES EACH, near Northwestern Car Shops, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH LOT ON West Washington-st., on monthly payments. Will be sold low if taken soon. Apply to R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY LARGE, DEsirable residence property near Madison-st. and Union Park, corner, 79x125; will be sold for $25,000, very easy terms, or exchanged for cheaper property in Cottage Grove; now rented at $2,000. Address T C R, 14 State-st. Office hours 9 to 12.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT Vermont marble-front house No. 660 West Van Buren-st. L. J. HITZ, 341 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON—I WILL OFfer for 30 days, at my lowest figures and on ten years' time, 50 of my choice lots in North Evanston (not in any addition), within three blocks of the depot, church, school, and Post-Office, to those who will build, with nothing but interest (8 per cent), paid annually in advance. I will also sell seven houses varying in price from $1,800 to $3,500, on ten year's time, with nothing but interest (10 per cent), paid annually in advance. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good home in one of the most growing and energetic suburbs of Chicago, and where property has advanced as it has done in few others. Young business men of Chicago, why pay out all your earnings for rent when you can secure a home of your own? Call at my offices and get a free ticket; then take the first train to North Evanston. First come, first served. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x152 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot. Special bargain in two corners, directly east of station, 108x152 feet; $800 each; one-third cash. This is less than $7.50 per foot, and is positively the best bargain in the vicinity.

Ravenswood—Neat cottage and lot, 60 feet front, $3,800; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-office, artesian well, &c. We have sold nearly 200 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. Beautiful lots, 165 feet deep, only $175; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT DESplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood and Normal School, new residence of 9 rooms, mantels, etc., with 50 feet of ground. Price only $3,500. Terms to suit. Also choice lots at moderate prices on very easy terms. No suburb in the vicinity of Chicago offers greater advantages than Auburn. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, FIVE ACRES, ALL subdivided into fifty lots, at $250 an acre. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $375, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalks, in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 ACRES WEST OF AND ADjoining city, in N. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13, cheap and on very easy terms. WM. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 35 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, BEAUtiful house and grounds, 7 large rooms, cellar, and closets; terms to suit. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON SOUTHWEST CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. A large part of the purchase money may remain on the property a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMproved farm, near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of expense. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD UNIMPROVED farming land about one mile from Kilburn City, Wis. A bargain. DENTON & LAWRENCE, No. 6 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 120 acres, about 70 acres of prairie and 50 acres in timber, the timber and prairie joining; 80 acres under fence and 70 acres in cultivation, upon which is a good farm house of 9 rooms, smoke-house, barn, &c., about 150 bearing fruit trees—apples and peaches. This land is underlaid with a vein of coal from 5 to 8 feet thick. It lays ¾ of a mile from Illinois Central Railroad, and one mile from station in Perry County, Ill. Price, $75 per acre, or would exchange for good city property. Address R C, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT worth $15,000 to $20,000; will pay $5,000 cash, and the balance in real estate, inside or outside of city limits. Address M ..., Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN THAT IS A PRACTICAL MANUFACturer and has some capital, and wishes to go to L'Anse, Michigan, can do well. For particulars call on HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune building—(basement.)

A RARE CHANCE—THE RAILROAD EATINGhouse for sale, doing good business and good reason for selling. Inquire on premises, Post-Office Box 1298, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, having 40 boarders, and centrally located; will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS J. WELLS, 1266 Indiana-av.

A SALOON FOR SALE OR RENT, ON LOW terms, in a good location, at 378 West Indiana-st.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, at less than value. Boat has good run of trade for the season. ... he will be in Chicago about the Twenty-fifth of this month. Apply at 238 Calumet-av., after 6 p. m.

I HAVE ON HAND A GREAT VARIETY OF EXcellent business chances,—very safe and well-paying grocery, drug, hardware, cigar, and confectionery stores, desirable and select sample-rooms, oyster saloons, restaurants, bakeries, laundries, photograph galleries, boarding-houses, etc., all good, reliable, and the best locations; can be bought at bargains. Call at the office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

OUR BOOKS PRESENT A VARIETY OF OPPORtunities to engage in active business of small or large capital. No charge to investigate. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE IN A valuable patent-right; a good thing; most and inventor can be seen at any time during the week at the office of SPARLING & VAN SYCKEL, Room 5, 133 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A PLEASant, well-established business, paying enough to support two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,000 cash wishes a partner with the same capital to establish a good-paying business. Applications received under C. C. JANSSEN'S European Hotel, 94 and 96 East Kinzie-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH TO PURchase retiring partner's interest at cost. Pays a good income. WEBSTER & CO., 285 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A BUSINESS paying from $5 to $15. 275 East Madison-st, Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS a first-class magic lantern, wishes to meet with a partner who has a large room or hall. C 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO OPEN A billiard parlor in one of the best-paying hotels in Chicago. Address Y 50, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTIES WHO APPROpriated so many articles from 315 West Washington-st., during the absence of the owner, will enter into correspondence, a liberal price will be paid for the return of the property, and no questions asked. Many of the articles were treasured keepsakes of more than money value.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher of modern languages (for 5 years professor at an English university), is open for an engagement either with schools or for private lessons. Classes. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND BASEment, in a good location for a private boarding-house. Inquire at No. 134 North Halsted-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hard and soft water, gas, chandeliers, bath-room, 163 South Robey-st. This house is in good order, and on reasonable terms. Apply at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 325 MICHIgan-av., a few doors south of Harmon-court. In the best of order.

TO RENT—NO. 79 HONORE-ST., CHEAP TO A responsible tenant. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Ellis-av., 8 rooms, good repair, rent very reasonable. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; after 1 p. m., 81 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE 209 McGREGOR-ST., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., $25 per month. Apply to G. W. SHELDON, Room 9 Custom-House.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; rent, $30 per month; No. 630 Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—2 DWELLING HOUSES AND BLACKsmith shop at Willow Springs, 12 miles from the city, on Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the dwelling houses will be rented very low to a party to take care of the property. Inquire of the owner at 200 LaSalle-st. HUGH ALEXANDER.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT—Three 2-story and basement frame houses, newly refitted, and in fine neighborhood, near horse-cars; two at $35, one at $25. W. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—1 FLOOR OF 4 ROOMS IN THOMPSON Block, West Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closet; suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to the right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Sangamon, with 12 rooms, 9 rooms already rented for as much as the rent of all. Will sell lease and a small amount of furniture, if taken this week, at a bargain. For particulars apply to-day at 245 West Madison-st., or at D. COLE & SON'S office, 189 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS LODGING-ROOMS; BEST location, and prices to suit the times, northeast corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer Hotel. MRS. HIXON.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 178 STATE-ST., OPposite Palmer House. Inquire same place.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A STORE, WITH 4 ROOMS, on Clinton-st., No. 242, near VanBuren. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES 44, 46 AND 48 EAST ADAMS-ST. Low to a good tenant. Offers received by T. H. BROWN, 206 East VanBuren-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, FRONT OFFICE ON first floor of building No. 109 Fifth-av. Inquire at Room No. 5, second floor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NO. 257 SOUTH CANAL-ST., A GOOD stand for saloon and boarding-house; opposite the depot. A good chance for somebody.

TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT OUR SECOND floor, 275 South Canal-st., with or without steam-power; can give a good machine shop $10,000 worth of work a year. Apply to W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, SUITable for any manufacturing business; good location and splendid light. Apply at the southwest corner of VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, WITH ENGINE, boiler, and line shafting; to rent to a responsible party at a low figure. Come and see at 89 North Union-st., near Lake. G. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BARN. FOR particulars inquire at No. 471 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 6 TO 9 rooms in a good neighborhood on West Side. Address K, 101 North Morgan-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CLINTON—Pleasant rooms and good board for $5 per week; house and furniture new.

307 WARREN-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM MADIson-st. and street cars—Pleasant rooms and good board for 2 or 3 gentlemen or ladies in private family. Terms moderate.

South Side.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUIT OF front rooms; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-first and Twenty-second-sts.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board; unfurnished front and back parlors. References.

North Side.

238 HURON-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom, en suite, for three gentlemen, with or without board.

276 ILLINOIS-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR, with board, for two gentlemen; also, a few day-boarders accommodated; references required.

Hotels.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms with board at reasonable rates. Day board $5 per week; transient $2 per day.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, &c., can get excellent board and room at $6 per week. Single meals 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-SEATED business buggy, entirely new, at a bargain for cash. Apply at 256 South May-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON. Would take parlor stove as part pay. 318 Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY, or trade for coal or lumber. 631 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SET NEW COACH HARNESS, medium, for $100 cash. 226 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—DARK BAY GELDING, 15¼ HANDS high, 9 years old; can show 2:50 gait at any time; can not be beat in single or double-harness. Him and his mate has trotted on Dexter Track three square heats in 2:58 and 2:59 to the pole. He is gentle as a lamb; any lady or child could drive him; perfectly safe, and not afraid of cars. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY-TRAINED AND thoroughbred Kentucky saddle-horse, the most beautiful and stylish saddle-horse in the city; goes all the gaits. Address R 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO TOP BUGGIES; TWO democrat; square box open buggy; two express wagons; one Portland cutter; one horse, harness, and wagon. At HATHAWAYS, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AS OWNER HAS no use for them, span of matched black horses, carriage, and harness. 1149 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN AND near Chicago, at 9 and 10 per cent. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 6 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 TO LOAN UPON IMproved city property. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME, FROM $200 TO $1,000. Money in hand. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

$20.000 WANTED IN SUMS OF $500 TO $5,000, on real estate security, long and short time. $5,000, in sums of $300 to $1,000 on chattel security. $2,500 second mortgage for sale cheap, due in 2 years, well secured. S. W. KROFF, 165 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES BY 12 FEET, 44-3 tubes, dome; one 60 inches by 14 feet, 51-3½ tubes; dome, new; one 44 inches by 18 feet, 2-16-inch flues; second-hand, nearly as good as new. Engine, 16x26, right-hand. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—HUB-MORTISER—ONE OF LANE & Bodley's make, with latest improvements; as good as new. Will take hubs in payment. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 48 INCHES IN DIAMETER, 14 feet long, 5x10 inch flues; bran new. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE property, with improvements, unincumbered; will take some other good property in part, balance about $75—6, 10, and 15 years at 8 per cent. Address N 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY REAL ESTATE OR improved unincumbered farm of 160 acres in Southern Minnesota. J. M. WAITE, Room 4, 156 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for unincumbered improved property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANO—INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO BEGINNERS by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Inquire at 964 Wabash-av.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. Instruments tuned and repaired. WM. R. PROSSER, 274 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BROWN COW, WHITE FACE, LONG horns, with rope attached; owner can claim property by paying charges. Apply to ROBERT ROBERTS, corner ...vens and VanBuren-sts., west of California-av.

PICKED UP—A BAY MARE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, white on one fore foot. OSCAR FIELD, 62 and ... Congress-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BOARDing schools in the country, on the Mississippi River, suburban to Keokuk; renter must buy furniture. Address Prof. [illegible] MONTROSE, Iowa.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXperienced hardware entry clerk; a permanent situation offered. State age and salary wanted. Address, with references, M H, Carrier No. 2.

Trades.

WANTED—PLANING MILL FOREMAN—A COMpetent man to run a first-class country mill, and manufacture doors, blinds, sash, frames, &c. None but those who can furnish good references need apply. Letters of application may be addressed to the undersigned at Joliet, Ill., and one of the proprietors can be seen at the office of Frank Douglas Manufacturing Company, 253 and 255 South Canal-st, on Monday morning, August 25, at 10 o'clock. MASON & PLANTS, Joliet, Will Co., Illinois.

WANTED—ENGINEER, AT SAND YARD WELLS-st. bridge, corner Wells and South Water.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesmen who have had experience in the business and come well recommended. Those who can speak English and German preferred. Address or apply to E. VORDERMARK & SONS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—10 LATHERS, ON THE CORNER OF Western-av. and Madison-st.; the highest wages paid; come prepared for work.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS MASONS, AT Church, corner Twenty-sixth-st and Michigan-av. Steady work to good men; none others need apply.

WANTED—20 FRESCO PAINTERS, THIS MORNing, at Academy of Music, corner Halstead and Madison-st. Come prepared to go to work at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—COMPETENT CARPENTERS MEET me this morning at 509 North Clark-st., before 9 o'clock, prepared to take a good job.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—3 STOUT YOUNG MEN TO DRIVE team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Co., corner Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS, WHO CAN MAKE from $3 to $4 per day. 25 saw-mill laborers for Michigan, 50 to pile wood, at $2 per day; one years' work; also, 300 for railroads. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 181 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN, LEAVE TO-night; 25 saw-mill hands; $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9, Monday.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE CHIcago & Alton; Company work and sure pay; free fare. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 25 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 15 saw-mill hands; free fare. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—150 COAL MINERS FOR INDIANA; $1 per ton for miners. 200 laborers at $2 per day; free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—MEN WITH $3 TO $100, TO TRAVEL and sell our new articles; wanted everywhere. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.; Room 14.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—50 LABORERS AT Gard's Brick-yard on Ashland-av., little south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS, CORNER STATE AND Madison-sts., to-day, at 7 o'clock. C. C. R. R. CO.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house; also, one for laundry and second-work. 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing. Apply at 323 Orchard-st., between Webster and Belden-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 697 Fulton-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

WANTED—AT 294 ILLINOIS-ST., A GOOD SMART girl to do chamber and dining-room work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work and help to wait on table in a private boarding-house, 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL ABOUT SIXTEEN, FOR light chamber work and taking care of children. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD DINING ROOM GIRLS; ALSO 1 girl to work in the kitchen. 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR MACHINE SEWING, and two to sew by hand. 789 Milwaukee-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell toilet articles and rubber goods. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 168 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A boot and shoe manufactory; has had seven years' experience in the sole-leather department, and understands every kind of machinery in use in that department. Address FRED, 57 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has been connected with one of the largest alcohol and spirit distilleries and wholesale liquor house in Cincinnati, Ohio; has a full knowledge of rectifying and compounding; is a practical bookkeeper and correspondent. Inquire of HIBBEN & CO., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF FAMILY NEEDS immediate employment. In active business for 7 years in the East; good penman, understands bookkeeping; industrious, reliable, and has A 1 city reference. Moderate salary accepted. Address D 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical bookkeeper and cashier of many years' experience in this city desires a situation with some good house. Best of city references given. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A position in an office, or as cashier or bookkeeper. Is a plain, rapid writer and good accountant. Address J 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man in the grocery business; first-class references. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKKEEPER AND clerk in a grocery store; 12 years' experience. R. P., Blackberry Station, Kane County, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL FOREMAN in a sash, door and blind factory. Best of city references given, if required. Address W 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREAD AND CAKE baker as second hand. Address 80 and 82 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—AS SUPERintendent or foreman of a printing office by a man familiar with all branches of the business; testimonials from the best houses in New York and Philadelphia given. Address J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WHITE man as either meat or pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant. Inquire at 427 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady young man; understands the care of horses and carriages, and can milk; good city references, if required. Address C 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan-cook in a hotel or restaurant as first or second cook. Inquire at 427 South Canal-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 238 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON DESIRING to secure a competent housekeeper may address C 62, care of Tribune office. The applicant is a New England lady, and is an experienced housekeeper.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a gentleman or would take care of a ladies' house that required only two meals a day. Call or address C L D, 35 West Hinsdale-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class help can be promptly supplied at Mrs. Thompson's office, 1000 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHter, well educated and refined, desires a home in the country in exchange for light work or music lessons. Address O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER IN RESTaurant. Q 3, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANEKE JANS BOGARDUS—ALL PERSONS IN the Northwestern States, heirs of Sarah and Woolfart Webber, and Sybrant Brower, son of Jacobus Brower, address JAMES HUNTER, 125 South Clark-st., Room 25 (stamp inclosed). Full information will be given in regard to the fortune awaiting their demands upon the Government of Holland.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRImonial News, price 7 cents. Sample copies sent free. Address Matrimonial News, Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 285 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed. New rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair. New wringers, $5 and $6. Everything warranted. H. S. THAYER & CO., 85 West Washington-st.

M. MORRIS, PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT of public and private buildings, having just completed the L. S. & M. S., and C., R. I. & P. new depot. I am now ready for anything that may offer. Also will take work on contract, and give it my own personal supervision. Address M. MORRIS, Room 12, C., R. I. & P. new depot.

MAGAZINES—CASH PAID FOR OLD MAGAzines of all kinds. CHAPIN'S OLD BOOKSTORE, 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 South Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers—Our celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

Four Thousand Worshipers at Desplaines Yesterday.

The Entire Sabbath Devoted to Prayer and Praise.

Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Dandy and Mr. C. G. Truesdell.

Children's Meeting, Praise Meeting, and Miscellaneous Religious Exercises.

The great day of the camp-meeting was yesterday. The sunshine, cloud, breeze, and temperature were about right. The grove could not have been more lovely. No wonder, therefore, that about 7 o'clock a. m. the city portion of the camp-meeting attendance began to arrive at the depot. They continued to arrive until 9 o'clock, when it was discovered that seventeen coaches and one baggage-car had been jammed full of the meeting-folks. There were nearly 2,000 of them. The train started at 9:30, and was just one hour on the way. It was in charge of Jacob Sarasy, who, with three other conductors, set every passenger down at the meeting safely, and ready for the great meeting.

The multitude at once and quietly passed down to the great circle.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

Every available sitting was occupied at the morning service. Not less than 4,000 were comfortably seated in the great circle. The Rev. Dr. Dandy presided. The Doctor is the Presiding Elder of the Chicago District. He is a dignified and venerable looking man, endowed with good talents, whose age has given him an extended experience, and whose abilities well qualify him for his position. He speaks with a clear, ringing voice, using, in the emphatic parts of his sermon, short and pointed sentences, that were often put with great earnestness and power. On seeing many, during the preliminary exercises, departing from the outer edges of the circle, he at once arose and exclaimed, "I see many leaving the ground because they cannot obtain seats. There are a few openings here and there in the congregation; be neighborly, be courteous, be gentlemanly, and close up, that others may have seats."

The services opened with the singing of the familiar hymn—

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow
The gladly solemn sound,"

in which, with much zeal, the entire congregation united. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. L. Martin, of Waukegan. The third chapter of Isaiah was read, another hymn was sung, and the preaching began.

THE SERMON

was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, who took his text as follows:

"It is God that justifieth."—Rom. 8:33.

The speaker said there were two prominent views respecting the salvation of sinners. 1. That all sinners ought to be saved. The popular conviction, both without and within the Church, harmonize with this view. Interpretations of Scripture were made to suit this view. Popular preaching was in a line with this view. It was, however, against them, that these views were held in days of relaxed virtue, easy morals, self-indulgence, wealth, and prosperity. 2. The view that few could be saved. Under this head the speaker noted the high conceptions of law. He had no unwillingness to be released from stringent notions. The great question arose, Was it the truth? Was it safe? Christ's love, leniency, charitable judgments, and sympathy were passed in review. The Epistles were assumed to be the attempt of ignorance or the efforts of an unemancipated age to formulate the Gospels. Other ages made their efforts. Here the reverend speaker reviewed at length the views of Athanasius, Augustine, Pelagius, Calvin, Luther, Wesley, and Parker. The true idea of the progressive was (1) that the Epistles were the inspired authoritative and final statement of truth; (2) that advance in philosophy, criticism, and archaeology might enable us to ascertain the meaning of revelation. Nothing can be added to and nothing taken therefrom. They should take the highest ground of absolute right and purity. Then, without quibble, or hesitation, or abatement, accept the fact that they failed in motive and action to reach the absolute right. They cannot say they were faultless. They were sinners. Justification of sinners was the problem of the Gospel. Allusions were here made to the grace of Christ, the supposition that God was appeased with blood, etc., after which great stress was laid on the grace of God. The whole scheme was of God. God's faithfulness and promise were elucidated. It was not a matter of stipulation on both sides, but a charter, signed and sealed, a testament, a will.

The death of Christ was dwelt upon at length. He died vicariously, and not simply in feeling. The death of Christ was a demonstration of God's righteousness. Death was weakness with men, but with Christ it was voluntary weakness in order to gain greater strength. Delivered for man's offenses he rose again for man's justification. He was able to save to the uttermost. The sermon closed with appropriate Scriptural quotation, illustrating and enforcing the theme.

The discourse throughout was doctrinal in character and commanded the close attention of the vast concourse of people. Now and then when the preacher uttered some terse, timely and pointed truth, the hearty "amen" came up, in grand chorus, from the pews.

THE AUDIENCE

was delightfully shaded by the two hundred and more trees within the circle, through whose long boughs the gentle wind moved with a low murmur that seemed to add solemnity to the occasion.

A look over the vast assembly showed that many of the familiar faces were from Chicago. Perhaps one-half, or more, were from the city. It was an intelligent congregation, orderly, attentive, and devotional. Many of the prominent men of Chicago were of the number. If any one supposes that a camp-meeting is made up of those seeking the curious and of the lower classes, he is simply mistaken. This was more than an average congregation in refinement and intelligence. It was in session to hear the Gospel, and heard it.

THE GREAT CIRCLE.

The presence of the large congregation in the Great Circle, tested its qualities as an out-door auditorium. It was ample for the occasion. The most distant listener could hear distinctly. Eight or ten thousand people can get inside the pale. It is surrounded with neat white story-and-a-half cottages, of which there are twenty-eight in number. Within are some very large trees, among which is one grand old hard-maple, three black-walnut, and several white and red-oak trees. When the Circle was filled with people, at the morning service, the scene was novel to one not accustomed to such meetings. The cottages within, and in front, and up stairs at the windows, were filled with auditors. Fair ladies, in many instances, were nicely framed by the green window-blinds. In fact, this style of the ornamental enframed the whole assembly. It was pictures within pictures. To all this, the infinite variety of color displayed in parasols and fans, and the great life which the latter always have in a congregation in the hands of the ladies, the constant moving to and fro about the edges of the circle, the voice of the preacher ringing through the trees, the hum of the winds, the swinging of the boughs, the grasses beneath and the clouds above, and sunshine and shade all around, must be added, and the scene is curiously impressive. It was a combination of the beautiful in the outer world, with the devotional of the world within.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING,

held at 1:15 p. m., in charge of the Rev. R. S. Cantine, of Geneva, was among the most interesting meetings of the day. A large number of the little ones were present, and were interested participants of the occasion. As the sweet opening song,

We praise Thee, O God,

rang out through the trees, sung as only children can sing it, crowds rushed into the circle, and very soon it was filled with a delighted assembly. Interesting

LITTLE SPEECHES

were made by Mr. Cantine, the Rev. McLeish, of Desplaines, the Rev. Yonker, of Chicago, and Mrs. Cook, a member of the Second Baptist Church, Chicago. Mr. Yonker's effort was a very happy one, and greatly pleased the little folks. Mrs. Cook is well known in the Baptist Church circles in the city. Her remarks on this occasion were very apropos, and spoken with much tenderness and feeling. Mr. Cantine, the leader of these children meetings, is peculiarly adapted for this work.

THE PRAISE MEETING.

This was held in the auditorium at 2:30 p. m. It was an immense gathering, and an occasion of great power. The Revs. R. S. Cantine, of Geneva, Thomas, of Dixon Street Church, Chicago; H. L. Martin, of Waukegan; A. Yonker, of Western Avenue Church, Chicago; A. Miller, of Wheaton; Father Stewart, of Chicago; Father Aspinwall, of Chicago; Dr. Dandy, of Chicago; and the Rev. S. Washburn, pastor of the Halsted Street M. E. Church of Chicago, were on the stand. The meeting was in charge of the Rev. Mr. Washburn. The singing was led by Mr. Cantine.

The exercises consisted of readings from the Scripture, singing, prayer, remarks, and exhortations. About a dozen sweet hymns were sung with great zest and spirit. The whole congregation joined heartily and cheerfully in the exercise. The songs were grounded on the four following topics: "Heart Searching," "Penitence," "Resolution," and "Praise."

The impromptu speeches made were full of unction and spiritual power. It was the largest praise-meeting ever held in the West, being attended by between three and four thousand persons. This kind of meeting is a new institution in the churches, introduced within the last year. They have proven successful in some of the Methodist churches in Chicago and elsewhere. The experiment at the camp-meeting was a grand success.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

Large numbers had returned to the city, and these services were not so well attended as in the morning. The sermon was by the Rev. C. G. Truesdell, Superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, Chicago, who took his text from John 4, 7: "Submit yourselves therefore to God," and then spoke as follows:

Men are everywhere in Scripture represented as being by nature not only depraved or alienated from God, but as being by choice and practice opposed to him. If we were only depraved, naturally alien and wicked, so that we could but sin, that were our misfortune and not our guilt. But God has more than compensated that depravity in the unconditional and universal riches of his grace in Jesus Christ. So that we are not under the necessity of resisting God, and our opposition to him, therefore, is criminal, because it is voluntary and intentional. This is precisely the light in which we are placed in the Scripture. Not that God is our enemy, or indifferent to us, or hard to be conciliated, but we are the enemies of God, and willfully resist and oppose both His law and the salvation which he has freely provided.

All the parables and plain declarations of Scripture bearing upon His character and relations are in support of this view. Men are represented as rebels, enemies, prodigals, &c. "The carnal mind is entirely against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be." Scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet, peradventure, for a good man some would even dare to die; but God commended His love to us in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us unto himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation, to-wit, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself. The only thing that I know of that is in our Book of Discipline or Articles of Religion that is not strictly scriptural is in the second article, when it declared that "Christ truly suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried to reconcile his Father to us." I would rather substitute for this the words of Scripture, "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Men do not generally realize this opposition to God, and rather doubt or deny the fact. They are not conscious of such depravity and conflict. They certainly have no objections to God's governing his own world, or to the character and work of Christ, or to the Church, as long as it keeps within its sphere, or to any of the claims of religion, if we only let them alone. Some even profess a degree of faith, accept revelation, acknowledge, claim, and promise obedience sometime. Nay, more, will even pay to support, and themselves attend, religious services, are extremely upright and strictly moral, if not pious; and, if questioned, exclaim with honest surprise, "What lack I yet?"

These may all exist, and still be no practical harmony between them and God. These may exist and still be no practical infidelity. These may be the result of education, or association, or other circumstances. Change circumstances, and characters change. Such people may be good saints in their little country villages, and the veriest thieves and robbers in Congress. They may be very pious and devout at camp-meeting, or in the moral city of Chicago, but would delight in open atheism and Sunday dissipation in France and Germany. They would be exemplary citizens, if not Christians, in the East, but the veriest land sharks or monte dealers in California. They might be Sunday-School teachers and vestrymen in civil life, but contract-jobbers and Government-plunderers in time of war.

Do not think from this that I underrate morality or denounce all private and public virtue. But circumstances materially affect our sentiments, and, of course, our conduct. The best of men are liable to err and fall under temptation; there are none absolutely perfect, in the Church or out of it, but the lesson we shall learn and the doctrine we would discuss as authorized by the text is the true Scriptural standard of piety.

The elements of true piety and the Scriptural standard of Christian character are contained in this single sentence: "Submit yourselves to God." Submission to God is the test and limit of discipline. Submission or conformity to God implies not having a forced and reluctant compliance with law and necessity, but a full and hearty recognition of His character and claims, and entire confidence in and obedience to His will under any and all circumstances.

As God, he deserves and demands and can be satisfied with nothing less than this. The spirit and practice secure harmony between God and man. This is the Scriptural standard of the Christian privilege and duty. We can hardly exaggerate or emphasize this too much, for the measure of enjoyment and influence is in proportion as we approach this experience.

National success and prosperity is not through numerous fast and thanksgiving days, or a state protected and supported form of religion, but in practical conformity to the Divine law and will. Personal religious growth is not by penances, or prayers numerous and long, or sanctimonious speech, or severe denunciation of others, or the stern orthodoxy of our articles of religion, but in personal union and communication with Christ, in faith and love; faith in God and man,—in knowing, and loving, and doing, and suffering the will of God in all things. Conversion is not in weeping, and praying, and promising, in groans or tears. These are all incidental, and have their time and place; but it is in this submitting ourselves to God—let Him take us and mould and fashion and use us as He will. This, and this alone, can produce the change we seek, and confer the peace, and safety, and happiness we covet in this world and in that which is to come.

AT THE SWEDISH TENT

there was a prayer-meeting at 6 a. m., led by the Rev. A. S. Anderson, pastor of the First M. E. Swedish Church, Chicago, which was very well attended.

At 8:30 the Rev. N. O. Waestrgreen, editor of the *Sandebudet*, Chicago, preached to a large congregation.

The largest and most interesting service in this tent was held at 1:30 p. m., at which the Rev. Mr. Lend, of Galesburg, officiated. The large tent was crowded, and the feeling was one of general contrition.

A conference-meeting, largely attended, was held at 4:30 p. m. Several of the Swedish divines and others took part in the services.

The closing service in this tent was held at 9. It was a meeting for prayer and praise, a sort of doxology to the day.

AT THE SCANDINAVIAN TENT

there was prayer-meeting at 5 o'clock in the morning, led by Rev. Peterson, pastor of the First Norwegian M. E. Church, Chicago.

At 8 o'clock a. m. there was a preaching service, in charge of Mr. Peterson.

At 1:30 p. m. there was a large and interesting meeting of prayer and conference, led by the Rev. John Moogonson, of Evanston. There was much religious feeling manifested at this gathering, men and women praying in great earnestness, and otherwise demonstrating their religious fervor. Another meeting was held in this tent at 6:30 p. m., at which the Rev. Mr. Trieder, pastor of the Second Norwegian M. E. Church, Chicago, and others, made remarks.

AT THE DINNER TABLES.

When the noon hour came, immense throngs crowded around the boarding-house and restaurant. As soon as it could be done, the tables were made ready and the doors thrown open. Three hundred persons at once sat down to the boards at Mr. Turner's hotel, and were soon replenished. This was repeated three times. Nearly a thousand persons took dinner at this hotel at the regular tables and 1,500 at the counters. The other eating-houses were also well patronized. In this department of the meeting, everything passed off as well as could be expected. Every one who made the attempt found the worth of his money and enough to eat.

QUIET AND ORDERLY.

This prevailed during the day. It must be said that the great crowd behaved remarkably well. There was no disturbance of any kind during the day. The police reported everything just as they desired it to be. Said an intelligent man, who was a stranger on the grounds, "They need not say anything to me about the wickedness of Chicago. I have never been in so large a crowd of people where such good behavior prevailed."

EXPOSITION CONCERT.

The managers of the Irish-American Exposition have presented the public with many excellent entertainments during the past few weeks; but the sacred concert given last evening, for beauty and variety of the selections, and for the eminent ability of the singers, far surpassed any of the musical entertainments yet given under their auspices. The singing of Miss Jennie Morgan—whose rich, soft, and flexible voice evidenced careful training—delighted and astonished the vast audience, who again again encored her. The piano solos, by Miss E. Plamondon (her first appearance) and Miss Sarah Conley, were brilliantly executed. Mr. E. Schultze, Mr. Rohner, Miss McCarthy, and Miss Farrel, all of whom are old favorites with Chicago audiences, sang in their usual excellent style, some of the very choicest gems of sacred music. The performance, owing to the fullness of the programme, did not conclude till nearly 11 o'clock. We learn that a number of singers are engaged for the concert this evening, and that Sergt. Childres has been induced to give another of his wonderful rifle drill performances. Other attractions are also promised during the coming week.

OH FRITZ!

How a Mystery Was Solved.

Early yesterday morning about a hour after the Sunday Liquor law began exercising its healthy functions, the figure of a middle-aged German woman, of apperently about 30 years of age, was seen to hurry eastward along the north side of Madison street, her gesticulations and manner in general showing that she was in the deepest distress. As she passed the West Side Station she burst into hysterical crying, tearing her hair in a manner that has never been equaled on a Chicago stage. The great German journalist, assisted by an officer, overtook the woman before she got very far, and while her scalp was still undenuded of hair, and, by dint of persuasive eloquence, prevailed upon her to enter the station. Here she gave way to the most poignant grief for some time, her unvarying exclamation in answer to queries being "Fritz, oh, Fritz!" Finally she started up-stairs, supported by the great German journalist and the officer, and, elbowing their way through the crowd outside the station, the two started eastward to find Fritz, the mystery. Was Fritz murdered, or a murderer? Had he succumbed suddenly to the weather, or thrown up the sponge after a dose of burglars' bullet? Was he a wife-beating or a wife-beaten husband? Was he the defunct son and heir of the wailing woman? These and a number of other questions were suggested by police and spectators, but the solution of the mystery was not far distant. A few doors west of the Police Station the wailer stopped opposite a darksome alley, and broke into a succession of unearthly screams which drowned for some minutes the shouted remonstrances of the journalist and policeman. Then the alley was entered, and after groping in the dark over broken boards and among a collection of old brooms, bygone buckets, dilapidated clothes-lines that every minute jerked their hats over their eyes or upon their shoulders, shattered saw-horses, and a variety of other equally useless and unornamental articles, the trio stopped opposite a cottage, in the front room of which a matutinal kerosene lamp was shedding a gentle radiance. The woman signified that Fritz was to be found therein. Several energetic knockings failed to arouse him. The idea that Fritz was a cooling corpse gained ground and the great German journalist's voice trembled palpably as he shouted out "Fritz!"—followed by some intensely gutteral words of which English type, even in "pi," can give no similitude. A growl from the inside was followed by the unlocking of the door and the appearance of Fritz, a fat, fair, 50-year-old bald-headed Teuton, who received his visitors dressed in a single garment, snowy of hue and simple to a degree. The mystery was solved. Katrine and he had been out walking together, and, after their day's labor, had failed to secure their just dues in the way of payment; so said Fritz, at least. "Thin!" muttered the officer, as he closed the door on the couple. "Tennuity is the leading characteristic of his narrative," said the immense Teutonic newspaper man, and he left with the officer for the West Side Station, where he worried out a column of sensation for the Sunday edition.

Vice-President Wilson.

The health of Vice-President Wilson is one of those subjects about which so many conflicting reports are being circulated, that it is satisfactory, once in a while, to get some information that may properly claim to be trustworthy. Such intelligence, and of a very encouraging nature, too, is furnished in the following extract from a private letter written by a Boston gentleman to the Rev. Dr. Field of the New York *Evangelist*, under date of Tuesday:

"Vice-President Wilson was at my house yesterday and over night. He eats and sleeps as well as he ever did, wears no patch on his eye, shows no sign of physical disorder except a slight curve at the right corner of his mouth. He says he feels no weakness in his side or limbs, and his walk is as elastic and easy as before his affection. It was a paralysis of the facial nerve, and not much else, except that his whole system was overworked and run down, and needed rest. That, with restricted diet and mild remedies, is fast setting him up. Electricity will be applied to his face if necessary, but nothing of the kind has been done yet."

An Anatomical Hint.

Dr. Hermann Meyer, of Zurich, asserts that a shoemaker ought not only to produce a shoe that does not pinch, but a shoe so constructed that it will give to a foot distorted by the pinching it has borne already, a fair chance of a return to its right shape, and full possession of its power as a means of carrying the body onward. He says that, in measuring a foot for a shoe or boot, the first thing to be considered is the place of the great toe. Upon this toe, in walking, the weight of the whole body turns at every step; in a natural foot, therefore, it is in a straight line with the heel. A central straight line drawn from the point of the great toe to the middle of its root, if continued, would pass very exactly to the middle of the heel. But, by the misfitting boot usually worn, the point of the toe is pressed inwards, the root outwards. No last, or model of a foot already injured by wearing ill-fitting boots or shoes, should ever be made of the exact size of such a foot.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Aug. 23.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,249	10,765	518
Tuesday	1,731	10,342	376
Wednesday	1,696	15,058	1,906
Thursday	2,147	12,702	589
Friday	3,071	10,608	1,324
Saturday	1,050	5,500	....
Total	12,944	64,975	4,713
Last week	15,969	53,271	4,359
Week before last	16,310	43,165	3,310

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,912	5,832	....
Tuesday	966	9,475	....
Wednesday	2,518	7,694	....
Thursday	304	9,490	....
Friday	2,429	9,989	....
Total	8,129	42,480	....
Last week	8,407	40,440	71

CATTLE—We are at last enabled to report a favorable change in the complexion of the cattle market. While there has been no special urgency in the demand for any class of stock, there has been—in comparison with the preceding few weeks—increased activity in all the departments, and prices have taken a somewhat higher range. The improved tone of the market must be attributed to the better average quality, and the moderate character of the supply. Telegrams from the markets below have contained nothing calculated to in any measure restore the confidence of shippers, and the cheerfulness with which they have paid the slightly advanced prices demanded, sprang from the belief that the comparatively small number of cattle going forward this week will result in a sharp upward movement of prices at the seaboard. There are indeed substantial reasons for believing that the ensuing week will witness a pretty general improvement in prices at the East, but, unless the receipts can be kept down to about their present dimensions, any advance at this time can scarcely prove more than temporary. The arrivals embraced a much better class of stock than during last week or the previous one, there being a very noticeable falling off in the supply of cows, rough thin steers, and through Texans. The supply of these descriptions was, however, more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers, several hundred remaining in the yards unsold at the close. There is still only a light demand for stockers at $3.00@3.50 for common to fair, and at $4.00@4.25 for good to choice. Veal calves sell at $3.00@5.50,—the outside figure for choice light. Milch cows are inquired for to a limited extent at $20.00@50.00 per head.

To-day the market was active and firm. The receipts were pretty liberal for a Saturday, but there was a good demand both from shippers and local butchers, and a large aggregate of sales was accomplished at the advance established earlier in the week. Sales were effected at $2.00@2.75 for through Texans and inferior natives at $3.00@4.25 for stockers and common to medium butchers' stock; at $4.50@5.25 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $5.50@6.00 for choice to extra. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 and upward	$5.85@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.	4.80@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs.	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

HOGS—During the week under review 64,975 hogs have been received at the Union Stock-Yards, against 53,271 last week, and 43,165 week before last. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, and the extreme hot weather prevalent, more than usual activity has characterized the hog trade throughout the past week, and prices have been tolerably well sustained, 5@10c fully covering the reduction. New York and Boston buyers have taken the larger portion of the daily offerings, the former chiefly at $4.75@4.85, and the latter at $4.25@4.60, but there has also been a good demand on Philadelphia and Canada account at $4.65@4.75 for extra heavy. Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati buyers bought sparingly.

To-day there was a good demand, and, liberal as were the receipts, a firm tone pervaded the market from the opening to the close. Sales were reported at $4.25@4.60 for heavy, and $4.50@4.85 for light grades,—with the bulk of the transfers at $4.35@4.80. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	214	$4.80	89	289	$4.75	63	167	$4.75
24	273	4.30	86	284	4.35	67	192	4.80
64	191	4.85	61	207	4.50	46	195	4.80
84	286	4.35	51	317	4.25	35	181	4.75
41	324	4.35	54	186	4.75	59	213	4.50
28	273	4.25	27	250	4.30	64	226	4.50
27	200	4.75	60	199	4.80	42	279	4.50
54	181	4.75	103	190	4.80	72	263	4.50
106	279	4.30	26	212	4.70	77	178	4.85
49	136	4.45	42	186	4.80	48	189	4.80
58	235	4.60	60	200	4.80	65	275	4.25
36	179	4.75	50	282	4.60	50	188	4.85
53	229	4.65	32	200	4.75	56	186	4.85
53	281	4.45	23	198	4.75	47	259	4.40
47	273	4.25	48	294	4.50	32	290	4.45
51	250	4.60	112	226	4.75	36	199	4.75
59	196	4.80	41	205	4.80	44	198	4.80
48	200	4.80	49	208	4.85	22	298	4.37½
118	204	4.80						

SHEEP—Since our last weekly review the situation of the Sheep market has not changed in any essential particular. Although the demand is still almost entirely restricted to supplying local wants, it proves sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals, and prices are sustained at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice. Most of the week's sales were at $3.50@4.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 66s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 67s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 95¼; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 47⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Rentes, 57f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans, 9@9⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

Pork, 67s 6d. All other articles unchanged.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1873.

At the Herkimer Village market, for the week ending Aug. 23, the delivery of private dairies and factories amounted in the aggregate to 1,600 boxes. Prices for farm lots ranged from 11c to 12½c. Sales of factory were mostly made at from 12c to 12½c, only a few extra fine lots going above these figures. These sold at from 12¾c to 13c.

At the Utica City market, for the week ending Aug. 23, the offerings of factory were about 8,000 boxes. Of these, only 600 changed hands, exclusive of those sent on commission. We quote the ruling rates at 12¼@12½c, and the range of prices at from 12c to 12¾c. The market at Utica was very dull, owing chiefly to the decline in prices, factorymen coming with the expectation of a rise rather than a decline.

At Little Falls, for the week ending Aug. 23, the market was much the dullest we have ever known it. Here also the decline in prices was by factorymen totally unlooked for, as most of them had held over their cheese the week previous, and were awaiting a rise, which they expected would take place this week. There was a good representation of factories in market, but many salesmen refused to offer their goods at the ruling rates, and not over 5,000 boxes were on sale, while the number actually sold could not have been much over 600 boxes. About 2,000, however, were sent forward to be sold on commission. We report the following sales: Avery & Ives, 125 boxes at 12½c; Flat Creek, 67 at 12½c; Cramer's Corners, 12½c; Little Falls Central, 12¾c. The table below shows the monthly receipts and exports at New York City this year up to date, as compared with those of last year:

	1873. Receipts, boxes.	1873. Exports, boxes.	1872. Receipts, boxes.	1872. Exports, boxes.
January	29,617	28,866	23,370	13,487
February	48,279	56,647	23,863	12,445
March	41,309	47,536	19,886	8,538
April	27,680	62,605	19,349	3,484
May	68,862	102,632	43,690	37,531
June	255,939	234,537	229,429	206,824
July	357,202	314,491	288,198	266,357
August	266,234	224,549	227,047	200,189
	1,095,122	1,071,858	874,832	748,835

	1873. Boxes.	1872. Boxes.
Receipts	1,095,122	874,832
Exports	1,071,858	748,835
Excess in 1873	23,264	125,977

We quote as follows from the *Producers' Price Current* of the 16th relative to the New York market: For State factory the demand has been fair; the comparatively small receipts have been used and the stock carried over from last week has been considerably reduced. Some of the latter has lost condition and will not command the best rates; in fact, the shippers seem to prefer the fresh receipts to any of it. To-day 13c is about the best rate paid by shippers for cheese sold on their merits, though a little more may be obtained for a single favorite factory selling upon reputation. The English markets are not thought to be overstocked; they had used the receipts of our cheese, up to three weeks ago, about as rapidly as they had arrived; but the continued heavy shipments shook confidence somewhat and caused a weakness. It is hoped that the lighter export of last week will tend to re-establish confidence. We are informed that there is considerable stock in this State, made about July 1, that has not yet come forward. Western factory have not arrived very freely, and the exporters have not obtained a great many of them; they paid about 11@11½c for good lines; but the home trade have competed for them, and have paid as high as 12½c for choice. The Western cheese are generally small; this suits the home trade, which also seems well satisfied with their quality.

Prices seem to be about as high at some points of the West as here; as long as this lasts, of course we cannot expect free receipts from that section.

F. H. W.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Beeves—The market for the past week has not been very brisk, although its ruling has been unusually steady. The quality was better, but the receipts fell much below those of the previous week. There was a fair attendance of country dealers on Thursday, who bought lively at last week's prices. The sales on that day amounted to 963 head. On Friday the attendance was much larger, consisting of local and Eastern dealers. Brighton and New York were not represented, but on Saturday they made their appearance in good earnest, all eager to buy. The quality of the stock was not complained of, but they wished to buy at a discount off last week's prices. The supply numbered 8,263 head, 1,496 short of last week, and of a better average quality. Embraced in the receipts were 100 car loads of Texas and Cherokees, of which at least one half were fine and fat, and sold readily at paying prices. No advance on prices was made from last week. The prices ruled rather higher, but the quality of the stock fully recompensed them. The following are the receipts for the week: Beeves 8,262; sheep, 17,200; hogs, 28,900; horses, 1,289.

Milch Cows—There were 90 cows in the pens, but the market for this stock was very dull, and no sales reported.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week, 17,200 head—2,800 short of last week, and of a fair average quality. The market has been dull all the week, and the buyers have all been country dealers. We quote as the ruling for sheep: Common to fair, 4¼@5c; extra, 6@6½c. Lambs—Common to fair, 6¼@7½c; selected and extra, 8c.

Horses—The offerings this week are larger and more varied, yet there is very little inquiry.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Business continues brisk with manufacturers' agents and package jobbers. Cotton goods are active and steady; brown sheetings and medium and fine bleached shirtings in spirited demand, and many leading brands sold ahead of production. Grain bags higher and very scarce; American eagle plaids reduced to 13½c, and Manchester plaids to 12½c. Prints very brisk. Wool, flannels, blankets, and shawls selling freely.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The wool market is firm with an improved tendency; prices unchanged; Michigan, 46@48c; Western and Wisconsin, 40@47½c; combing and delaine, 50@58c; unwashed, 26@35c; tub, 49@52½c; scoured, 65@73½c; superfine and pulled, 53½@56c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Wool firm; Ohio extra and double extra, 49@50c; Ohio medium fleece, 49@51c; Wisconsin extra, 48c; Ohio black low, 43c; unwashed Ohio, fine, 33@33½; unwashed combing, 42c; pulled merino, old, 46c; wool yarns unchanged.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 23.—Cattle receipts, 475; shipments, 622. Market more healthy on good grades; poor, slow; native cock or corn-fed Texans, improved. Sales of good native steers at $4.55; corn-fed Texan steers, $3.25 to $3.75; fresh Texan steers, fat, $2.10 to $2.50. Hogs steady at $3.90 to $4.00.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—COTTON—Steady, with moderate demand; middling uplands, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 8,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.60; common to good extra, $6.20@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; extra Ohio, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.65@5.70. Corn meal in fair request; Western, $3.15@3.40. Wheat in limited supply and fair demand; receipts, 74,000 bu; poor No. 3 Chicago, $1.40; No. 2 Chicago and Iowa spring, $1.56; common No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53; No. 2 Duluth, $1.55; new winter red Western, $1.63. Rye more active. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet, but higher; receipts, 243,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57@58c; sail do, 58½@60c; high mixed and yellow, 61@62c; kiln-dried, 56@57c; heated, 52@56c. Oats firmer but less active; receipts, 41,000 bu; mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 47@51c; black, 41@41½c.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Dull, in buyers favor.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Firm with fair demand; unwashed, 21@34c; tubbed, 54c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 20½@22½c. Sugar strong; 8⅛@9⅜c. Molasses firm. Rice firm, at 8⅜@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6⅛c; refined, 16⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $18.12½@18.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard weak; old Western steam, 8⅜@8½c; prime old, 8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and fairly active, at $1.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand; sales, 16,000 bu rejected on private terms; 8,000 bu sample at 40@45c; 27,000 bu No. 2 at 48c; 10,000 bu, to arrive, at 46c. Oats quiet; 14,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 36½c. Rye—market bare. Barley—market bare.

FREIGHTS—Lower; 10½c for wheat, 9¼c for corn, and 6¾c for oats.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—fresh, scarce; family, $8.50@10.25. Corn easier; white mixed, 65@66c; white, 67@68c. Oats firmer at 46c.

BRAN—90c.

HAY—Dull, at $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $17.75. Dry salt shoulders easier at 9¼c. Bacon dull and lower at 10⅜@11⅛@11⅜c. Hams dull at 14¾@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Stock, 16,040 bags; none in first hands; prices advanced; ordinary, 21¼c; fair, 21½@22c; good, 22@22½c; prime, 22½@22¾c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 240 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,229; stock, 12,370.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.50@5.50; Indiana and Ohio do, $7.50@8.25. Wheat firm; red, $1.65; Amber, $1.70; No. 1 spring, $1.50. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats easier; white, 46@47c; mixed, 41@43c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $17.50@17.75.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 11½c; refined, 16⅛@16½c.

WHISKY—$1.00@1.02.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2, $1.42. Corn firm at 49@50c. Oats steady; No. 1 State and Western, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—FLOUR—Steady; extra family, $5.75; No. 1, $6.75@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easy at $16.50@16.75. Bacon steady. Shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 10⅜c; clear, 11c, all packed. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; clear rib offered at 9¾c, with no buyers; clear, 9⅞c, all loose. Hams steady; plain, 13@13½; sugar-cured, 14@15c, canvased and packed. Lard quiet; tierce, 8⅜@9¼c; kegs, 9⅜@10c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Firm at 96@97c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.46; amber Michigan, $1.44 spot, $1.42½ September; No. 1 red, $1.45½; No. 2 do, $1.43½ spot, $1.42 September; No. 3 red, $1.40½; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.52½@1.53. Corn firm; high mixed, 45c; low mixed, 44½@44¾c; white, 50c; no grade, 43½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Higher and strong; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 8@9c; Kingston, 8¾@9½c; Ogdensburg, 9@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; only order trade. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 3 red fall, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 37@38c, on east track; 39¼@40c in warehouse; 40c August; 41c September; 42½c October. Oats dull; No. 2, 29@29½c cash; 28c August. Barley held above buyers' views. Rye, no offerings.

WHISKY—Held at 96c; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard quiet; summer, 7½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.35@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.60@6.75. Wheat firm at $1.30. Corn firm at 46@49c. Rye firm at 70@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at $1.10@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork nominal at $16.50@17.00. Lard nominal; steam, 8@8⅛c; kettle, 8⅝@8¾c; bulk meats steady; shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib, sales at $9.40 on spot; 9⅛c buyer September; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 10¼@10⅜c; clear, 10⅜c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 24 and 25.

Schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Sultan, Muskegon, slabs.
Prop Frontier City, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Jones, Holland, tanbark.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, White Lake, lumber.
Schr M. Hannah, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, staves.
Schr L. Storm, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Depere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr M. Wilcox, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Kate E. Howard, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Prince Alfred, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Emma Lighton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Floretta, Black River, staves.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Missouri, Erie, sundries.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cuyahoga, Cleveland, coal.
Schr A. Rust, Ahnapee, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Arundell, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Joseph Vilas, Green Bay, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Black Hawk, Hamlin, lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Little Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, wood.
Tug Katy Smoke, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Gardener, Pike's Pier, lumber.
Schr Marion Dixon, South Haven, lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Illinois, Bailey's Harbor, wood.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Naw, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Marquette Pier, slabs.
Schr Hamilton, Two Rivers, railroad ties.
Schr Transit, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Scow Menominee, Ludington, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr D. A. VanValkenburg, Lake Superior, stones.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Whitefish Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Anna Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Beloit, Harris' Pier, wood.
Schr Pilgrim, Menominee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. J. Gray, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, tanbark.
Schr Two Fannies, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Dalton, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr I. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Jessie Philips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Grand Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Oconto, lumber.
Schr E. J. McRea, Ford River, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Jacksonport, wood.
Schr C. N. Hackley, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Oswego, coal.
Schr Clara Barker, Erie, coal.
Schr Robert Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Erie, coal.
Schr Flying Cloud, Pensaukee, lumber.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Bigley, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. B. Taylor, Grand Haven, wood.
Scow Hercules, Carlton, wood.
Bark John Bredey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Ogonz Bay, lumber.
Schr Mary, Horn's Pier, wood.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Ahnapee, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr Horace Greeley, Holland, slabs.
Schr Silver Cloud, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Scow Coaster, Egg Harbor, tanbark.
Schr Kilderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Chester Bay, wood.
Schr Driver, Jackson's Pier, railroad ties.
Schr W. H. Millard, Madison Pier, wood.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Wren, Oswego, coal.
Scow D. B. Holt, Pentwater, tanbark.
Schr D. K. Martin, Elk Rapids, lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Pentwater lumber.
Schr Vermont, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, lumber.
Schr West Side, Oswego, coal.
Schr Denmark, Ogonz Bay, lumber.
Schr Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Belle Braden, Ogonz Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Vienna, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Moselle, Ford River, lumber.
Schr McWilliams, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Montauk, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. F. Foster, Holland, wood.
Schr Clipper City, Cedar River, wood.
Schr Hungarian, Buffalo, coal.
Schr E. P. Boyce, Ford River, telegraph poles.
Schr E. M. Davison, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED.........Aug. 24.

Schr D. K. Martin, Elk Rapids, 120 pcs building stone.
Schr A. L. Andrews, Kingston, 17,346 bu wheat.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 200 bu oats.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 650 bu corn, 600 bu oats.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, 5 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr A. Cobb, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 37,000 bu wheat, 2,000 brls flour, 100 bdls pelts.
Schr America, Port Colborne, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Hubbard, Erie, 450 tons coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 34 bdls pelts, and sundries.
Schr Clipper City, Grand River, 15 brls pork.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 8 brls pork, 25 brls flour, bags seed.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 3 brls beef.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 40,500 bu corn.
Stmr Merchant, Erie, 640 bars pig lead, 500 brls lard.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 500 bu corn, 1,800 bu oats, 500 lbs white lead, and sundries.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 19,200 bu wheat.
Scow Eureka, Michigan City, 29 cords of stone.
Schr Oneonta, Port Colborne, 25,848 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

were active to the extent of the offerings, at unchanged rates, or at 7c for wheat and 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Naiad, wheat at 7c; props Vanderbilt and Fountain City, corn and wheat through rate. To Oswego—Schrs American and W. J. Preston, corn at 13½c. To Cleveland—Schr A. O. Hansen, wheat at 7c. To Detroit—Schr W. B. Allen, corn at 6c. To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell, corn through. To Ogdensburgh—Prop City of Toledo, corn through. Total capacity equal to 65,000 bu wheat and 110,000 bu corn. The steamer Amizon (to arrive) has been chartered for wheat through to New York. Capacity, 55,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—PASSED UP—Props Wenona, St. Albans, Turner and barge, Fay and barge, W. L. Wetmore and barge, Tawas and barges, T. N. Mills and barges; bark Sardinia; schr Asa Childs.

PASSED DOWN—Props Java, City of Concord, Wilson, Cuba; bark Orphan Boy; schrs A. Vought, B. F. Bruce, Oriental, Saveland, Golden Fleece, G. Sherman, R. B. Locke, Lucrene, Sophia Minch, Netta Weaver, Howland, Wm. Shupe, W. Grandy, Goodell, Goshawk, Hemisphere, Oak Leaf, F. Crawford, Anna Craig.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Aug. 23—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Evergreen City and barges; barks E. Jones, Red, White, and Blue, Peshtigo, Lafrenier; schrs Waucoma, Midnight, Farwell, Roberts, Jenkins, S. Flint, Empire State, D. Lyons, J. S. Richards, Gallatin, M. S. Collins, Ioutia, Camden, T. Y. Avery, Magellan, Havana, W. Crosswaite, Nevada, Sunrise.

PASSED UP—Props Sheridan, Winslow, Europe, Passaic, Howard and barges, Graves and barges, Dubuque and barges, Benton; bark Lottie Wolf; schrs Almina, A. H. Moss, Mineral State, George Steel, Delaware, Dashing Waver, Little Fox, North Cape, Roscius, Helfenstein.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 24—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props A. S. Craig, St. Louis, Canisteo, Egyptian, Lowell, Pringle and barges; barks Charles Nims, A. B. Moore; Schrs J. Bell, City of Sheboygan, G. Mattison, J. N. Fisher, J. Paige, F. Brown, E. M. Portch, D. S. Austin, J. Wade, Amoskeag, L. Rawson, Onward, D. P. Dobbins, Austria, J. F. Card, L. S. Hammond, H. Howard, Augusta, Pelican, D. Holmes, Kimball, Beals.

PASSED UP—Props Indiana, D. M. Wilson, Sanilac, Lincoln and barges, Geneva and barge, Sun and barges, Glascon and barges; barks E. Corning, Tanner; schrs A. J. Rogers, Brightie, Bay State, W. B. Hanna, City of the Straits, Northwest, Onondaga, Star of Hope, Express, Maid of the Mist, Selkirk, Fred Morse, D. Freeman, Donaldson.

WIND—East.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 23.—The canal boat Paramount, was towed up from Peru last evening, and the Gentauk to-day, both with corn for Chicago. The canal boats J. Crotty and Gypsey Queen, both with lumber for Henry, dropped down under sail, and the prop Illinois departed, towing the canal boat Florence Boyer with rough stone for the dam at Henry. The canal boats Gentauk and Paramount, from Peru, and the prop Novelty and her barge from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The canal-boat Florence Boyer, from Lemont, with rough stone for the dam at Henry, passed out of the canal. Eight feet five inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—ARRIVED—Board of Trade, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn; Propeller King Brothers, Lockport; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Arabia, Lemont, 77 yds stone; Col. Martin, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Cushman, Lemont, 69 yds stone; G. Judd, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 82 yds stone; Harry, Lemont, 82 yds stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Charles Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 87 yds stone; James H. Walker, Lemont, 67 yds stone, 40 brls lime; Charles Steele, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Galena, Willow Springs, 70 tons ice; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn, 4,620 lbs seed.

CLEARED—Props South Shore, Willow Springs, light; Oak Leaf, Lemont, light; Traveler, Lemont, light; George Judd, Lemont, light; Monitor, La Salle, light; Omaha, Seneca, light.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 45 tons of ice.

CLEARED—Reliance, Lemont, light; Col. Martin, do; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, do; Georgia, Seneca, do; Morning Light, Ottawa, 126 tons coal; R. E. Goodell, Morris, light; Cuba, Ottawa, 81,300 ft lumber; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 5 brls flour; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, light; Olive Branch, Marseilles, light; Caroline, Henry, 80,780 ft lumber; John Carter, LaSalle, 87,831 ft lumber; Brilliant, Morris, light; Commerce, Ottawa, 65,359 ft lumber, 80 m shingles; Dictator, Joliet, 86,243 ft lumber.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 24.—The steamer Katie, arrived this afternoon, towing the canal-boats Pallas, from Chillicothe, and the J. D. Leonard, from Lacon, both with corn for Chicago. The canal-boat Col. Taylor was towed up from Peru with corn for Chicago. Nothing departed by the river. The canal-boats Pallas, J. D. Leonard, and Col. Taylor all with corn for Chicago passed into the canal, and the Metropolis with lumber for Henry passed out of the canal. Eight feet 5 inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

Miscellaneous.

Northeast wind Saturday evening.

—There were exceedingly heavy squalls on Lake Michigan on the night of the 15th inst., causing much damage to vessels.

—The bark Menomonee and the scow Sinai entered this port yesterday morning with "busted" topsails.

—The schr Milwaukee Belle, which was ashore at Chambers Island, Green Bay, was brought into harbor with a steam-pump on board of her, by the tug Kittie Smoke, of Manitowoc.

—The bark Glenbeulah, which was burned at Chicago in the great fire, has been rebuilt at Bay City, and is now called the Burton.

—The bark Carrier, which left Chicago on the 14th, had a heavy squall on the night of the 15th. Clewing up all their square canvass, three men were sent aloft by the Captain to unfurl it. While they were at work, the sail hove over the yard, and one of them, Charles Nelson, a Norwegian, fell overboard and was drowned. The sea was so heavy and the night so dark that nothing could be done to save him. The man was 33 years of age, and has a married sister living in this city.

—The schr W. G. Grant, rebuilt in this city, will take her first cargo from Detroit to Buffalo, and then go into the grain trade.

—The schooner Ora, of Benton Harbor, being too heavily laden with lumber, became waterlogged while en route for Chicago, but succeeded in reaching St. Joseph. Her deck load was lost.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—A few days ago Messrs. Worthington & Son, of the North Amherst quarries, shipped from Vermillion, for Chicago, on the barge C. G. King, 753 gross tons of block stone, being the largest cargo of stone ever shipped on the lakes. The King belongs to Capt. Prindeville's fleet of barges.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—The United States Government has now a party at work under the direction of Gen. Comstock, in making an accurate chart of the St. Lawrence River, including all islands, points, bays, channels, and even the houses that are visible from the water; also the depth of water, and locality of shoals. The surveying party numbers about one hundred men; they are divided into two gangs.

—The body of a sailor named Henry Alston was found in the river near the foot of Chicago street yesterday, after considerable dragging. He shipped on the bark J. G. Masten at Chicago, and it is said that his family are there. His hat was found in the morning on the dock, bloody, and foul play was suspected, but his watch and and a little money was found on his body, and it is now presumed, being intoxicated, he must have fell from the dock.—*Buffalo Express.*

—During the season of 1860, 40 vessels cleared from the lakes for European ports, laden with timber, staves, and grain. Of these there are only eight remaining. All of them are yet in some way employed in the lake service. These are the schooners G. W. Holt, Twin Sisters, Milwaukee Belle, White Cloud, Orkney Lass, Sophia Smith, Alexander and J. F. Warner. All but the Warner and Sophia are yet plying as sail vessels. The Warner and Smith have been converted into tow barges. The J. F. Warner, during 1860, made the voyage from Quebec to Greenock, Scotland, in 39 days, having a succession of light winds the whole voyage. During the passage she outsailed the clipper ship Gulnare, and was not beaten during her absence. She has on more than one occasion narrowly escaped shipwreck since her return to the lakes and twice was abandoned as a total loss. She, however, survived all her misfortunes, and is now a lumber-carrier as a barge.

DEATHS.

LATHROP—On Sunday, Aug. 24, at 6:20 p. m., Walter S. Lathrop, son of the late Dr. David L. and Kate Lathrop, aged 14 years 9 months and 8 days.

Funeral to-day (Monday), at 3 p. m., from residence of his mother, northeast corner Aberdeen and Monroe-sts.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) and Cherokee (Ia.) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Great Bankrupt Sale OF SILKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, At Our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,

Consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Sets, Rolled Plate Sets, Gold Charms, etc. Also a large line of fine Heavy Dress Silks, first-class goods in all colors. We will sell at same time a splendid line of

Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Etc.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE!

IMMENSE OPENING SALE OF LOTS & BLOCKS AT SOUTH LYNNE,

By positive and peremptory order of MESSRS. A. VAIL & SON, Will Take Place on the Ground, Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 28, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.

A Special Train, free to all, will leave the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Depot, southwest corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1:20 p. m., returning after the sale, which will take place under the NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS PAVILION used only by Elison & Foster.

SOUTH LYNNE is but seven miles south of the Court-House, the north line being Sixty-third-st.; Ashland-av. and Blue Island-av. are the east and west boundaries, and every lot is inside the line of the South Park. Two railroads, with stations, connect with the city; also an omnibus line, fare 5 cents.

THE CHICAGO SILVER SMELTING WORKS and about thirty houses are already built; and another Large Factory (a Cooper Shop, to employ from 60 to 80 men), is now under contract, and will be commenced immediately. The streets are graded and shade trees planted.

SOUTH LYNNE Must Come Inside the City

THE NEXT MOVE OF THE LIMITS, and this will be the best opportunity of the season to

Obtain Lots at Your Own Price, And on Very Easy Terms.

This will be a bona fide sale, and Real Estate Dealers wishing to purchase Blocks can do so cheaper than at any future time.

TERMS OF SALE—On lots and on all sums under $1,200, one-fifth cash, when papers are delivered; balance, $5 per month on each lot. On blocks and on all sums over $1,200, one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; interest 8 per cent on deferred payments. A deposit of $10 on each lot will be required on the ground. Title perfect and abstract furnished to each buyer. Information and plats of the ground can be obtained on the train or from

A. VAIL & SON, 129 Dearborn-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs. 87 MARKET-ST.

10 RESIDENCE LOTS, CORNER OF Garibaldi and Thirty-first-sts, AT AUCTION, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 29, At 3 o'clock, on the grounds.

5 Lots fronting on Garibaldi-st.
5 Lots fronting on Thirty-first-st.
25 by 125 feet each to an alley.

These Lots are finely located on the above-named streets, west of State-st., in a thickly settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $100 required on each Lot. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. cars to Thirty-first-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPLENDID SALE!

On TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Dress Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Goods, &c.

A very attractive line of Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c. Extensive line of Men's and Women's Woolen and Cotton Hosiery. Balmoral Skirts, Quilts, Fancy Overshirts, &c., &c. Ingrain and Rag Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Great Catalogue Sale OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9 1-2 a.m., BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 WABASH-AV.

A large number of the best manufactures of the country will be represented in this sale, including that of the CELEBRATED SUCKER BOOT, in MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTH'S. These goods are FULLY WARRANTED.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK, Nos. 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

SALES THIS WEEK:

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & HARNESS On TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 a. m.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc., On THURSDAY, Aug. 28 at 9½ a. m.

Regular Sale of Household Goods On SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 9½ a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Boulevard and Other Property

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., ON THE GROUNDS.

5 lots on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Drexel Boulevard.
2 lots on Union-av., near Drexel Boulevard.
Also a choice lot on Oakwood Boulevard. Title perfect. Sale peremptory. For further particulars apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

The Stockholders of the Western Catholic Publishing Co. are requested to attend a meeting of the Western Catholic Publishing Co., to be held at their rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. JOHN E. COFFEY.